

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1883.

No. 24 Vol. XXXVII.

## Sorgo Department.

Prof. Henry, of the University of Wisconsin, favored us some weeks since with a copy of his "Experiments in Amber Cane, and the Ensilage of Fodders at the Experimental Farm of the University of Wisconsin," being his second annual report. To say that it is a carefully prepared and an exhaustive report of his work and observations is but to tell our readers what they, those of them at least who know him, fully realize. We shall have the pleasure of using portions of it from time to time, and can assure our readers they will find it very profitable reading. The following are from reports made to him:

O. S. Powell, of River Falls, on the subject of skimmings, says he runs them into tanks to be made into vinegar. He says: "We make the best of vinegar by merely giving it time to work, and then pass it from one tank to another for the purpose of straining and filtering. Six thousand gallons were made last fall in this way, that by the first of June will be better vinegar than is obtained from any other source, not excepting old cider or maple sap." This vinegar is made at scarcely any appreciable cost, and the idea is well worth being adopted by other sirup makers.

Ambrose Warner, Whitewater, says: "I fit my land as though I were going to plant it to onions, then I always get a good stand. Go over with a drag last; that fills up all the horse tracks and leaves it ready for the planter. \* \* \* I plant three feet eight inches between the rows, and from two and a half to three feet in the rows; plant about one inch deep; drag before planting. When the cane is up bring the shields (on the cultivator) within two inches of each other, and by driving slow can do a nice job as I have no lumps to bother. When the cane is two or three inches high, clean out the weeds in the hill, then cultivate same as corn. When ready to cut I take a saw-buck, made longer than for sawing wood, set it between the second and third row, cut four rows and throw on the horse. When I have enough for a bundle, bind it and cut off the tops with one blow of the corn knife. Then lay the bundle over next the standing cane, and so as to have the bundles of next four rows cut laid on them. Bind and set up my seed heads, then rake up the leaves stripped off with a horse rake."

Edwin Blood, Stockbridge, on the subject of manufacture, says: "Heat the juice in the defecator to about 150 degrees; add milk of lime until the juice shows by blue litmus paper slightly pink, or until the paper shows a light pink color. Heat rapidly until the sum turns dark colored. Let it stand a few minutes then draw into evaporator; then skim and evaporate as rapidly as possible to 228 or 230 deg. \* \* \* If above instructions are carried out, one cannot fail to make light colored, clear sirup perfectly free from that detested sorghum taste, and which will sell at any time in any market."

As for the cost of making sirup, much depends on the state of the weather, ripeness of the cane, machinery and help employed. In the fall of 1881 it cost me 11 cents per gallon for manufacturing, and the past fall (1882) only 7-6 cents per gallon.

Evan Erickson, of Stevenson P. O., La Crosse county, submits a detailed statement of total cost of raising and manufacturing ten acres of cane, which being condensed to save space, foots up as follows:

Preparing the ground.....	\$ 20 50
Planting and cultivating.....	36 00
Harvesting and hauling.....	25 37
Labor and fuel in manufacturing.....	129 00
Board of men and teams.....	81 50
Barrels for sirup.....	31 00
Hauling sirup to market.....	31 00
Total cost.....	\$387 42
Cr. by 1,570 gallons sirup, sold at 40c.....	\$628 00
Deduct expenses.....	387 42
Net profit.....	\$240 58
Net profit per acre.....	\$24 05

Hollister S. Phillips, of Mindoro, La Crosse county, writing of the value of seed, says: "The yield of seed, as near as I could estimate, was 22 bushels per acre. \* \* \* One hundred and eight pounds of seed yielded sixty-six pounds of flour. We used cane-seed flour in our family from the time of threshing in November till the next August. For griddle cakes it is nearly equal to buckwheat (some of our neighbors claim it is superior), and mixed equal parts with buckwheat, we could see no difference. For soft ginger cake it is excellent."

\* \* \* As a feed for cattle, horses and hogs I know it has no equal. There is no grain that will make a horse gain in flesh faster. For milch cows a person cannot estimate its value till he has tried it. It is especially valuable for young stock and calves and for hogs. I know that it is worth more per bushel than corn, and when I say more I mean that there is a great difference. In the spring of 1881 we killed a hog that had been fattened wholly on cane seed. The meat was as hard and sweet as I ever tasted. This hog was fed on nothing but cane seed and water, yet it took on flesh faster

than any hog I ever fed. \* \* \* Some farmers complain of the expense of harvesting it. Now, does it pay to pick up an ear of corn after it is husked and thrown on the ground? One head of cane seed will yield as much feed as an average sized ear of corn."

### Just Like Honey.

ED. RURAL WORLD: In most new industries it is usual to improve the quality of the products to increase the quantity and to cheapen the cost. I regret to inform the RURAL WORLD that sorghum progress seems to be a retrograde advance backward, and that each decade shows inferior sirup. Napoleon once bitterly said to his soldiers, "ye are not what ye were." Sorghum sirup is not what it was 20 years ago. All the old sorghum men, men with gray beards and shrunk shanks, tell me that 20 years ago they made sorghum "just like honey." It is curious to hear these old men, from widely separated States, agree on the phrase, "just like honey." The bee adopts no new processes and requires no improved machinery; it has no special literature and makes no improvements. Honey was as good 1,000 years ago as it will be 1,000 years hence, and honey is the best and highest priced sirup, and thus the phrase, "just like honey," implies the perfection of sirup-making. Honey is, and always has been, worth from a dollar and a half to two dollars and a half a gallon. The demand has never been supplied and is practically unlimited. The man who can make sorghum "just like honey" has a bonanza with a prodigious pay streak. Sorghum gives from 100 to 200 gallons of sirup to the acre, and if it can be made "just like honey" with the simple apparatus and the apparently simple abilities of these veterans, it seems singular that these numerous gentlemen are not still making "sorghum just like honey."

An old sorghum maker, whose note was as good as a government bond, and whose word was as good as his note, told me that 20 years ago, in Virginia, he made "sorghum just like honey." "Everybody thought it was honey, but my wife, who had one of the d-d test-tasters you ever saw, she knewed it was sorghum." "Wishing to get the bottom facts, I saddled a mule and interviewed the old lady. She said that 20 years ago they made "sorghum just like honey," but she knewed it was sorghum." There is no use trying to offset such evidence; there is so much evidence and the witnesses are such clever old men. The sorghum bugles had better blow a retreat. Kansas has employed the most costly apparatus yet invented; it has been assisted by professors of chemistry and by trained Louisiana experts and Kansas has made good sorghum and a great deal of it, but Kansas has made no sorghum just like honey. In the old Greek play the old men recounted the great deeds they had done. The young men boasted of the still more wonderful deeds they were going to do and the middle-aged modestly narrated their prosy performances. The old men could exaggerate, for their witnesses were dead. The young men could embellish, for they had no witnesses, but the middle-aged and their deeds were known to their audience and they were compelled to draw it mild. There is something like this in the sorghum business. The old men made "sorghum just like honey;" the young men are going to make glittering heaps of sugar and superb sirup, while the middle-aged lay low, sling small and think "a heap" of things. I do not accuse the old men of wilful perjury; they are too clever and evidently too sincere. They probably occasionally made tolerable sorghum, but if they had their old samples to compare with the sorghum of to-day, they might drop the phrase "just like honey."

If the young men could see their samples they might justly claim improved quality, but in a lower voice. RURAL WORLD, can you say something for to-day?

A. A. D.  
Bavaria, Kan.

### Coopage, Saving Seed, etc.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Being a subscriber to your paper, I take liberty to ask a few questions through its columns, as I have a large lot of cane out this season, and want to know how to save the seed so as to have it dry and good; will somebody give us their method? Also what kind of barrels to ship in, as red oak costs \$2 apiece, and it is pretty expensive? How would basswood barrels do, holding about 20 gallons apiece? And again, would it do to store sirup in a water lime cistern, as it is pretty expensive making wooden tanks to store 50 or 75 barrels of sirup? Would the lime walls injure the product? I would like to have some one answer the above questions, especially the last one, as it is time we were getting our artillery in position. The spring is cold and backward here, but notwithstanding, farmers are planting largely of cane. The

weather of late is warm, and things are growing very fast. Wheat on rolling lands looks well, full average; but on flat clay it is spotted. The prospect for fruits never was better, especially small fruits. By asking these questions you will confer a great favor upon Ovid, Michigan. B. M. M.

Basswood barrels will serve your purpose, but 20 gallon barrels are expensive. We would not use a lime cistern. If the sirup was perfectly cold before putting it in the cistern it might not be injured, but it is a doubtful experiment. Spread your seed and let it dry. It can lie on the ground after cane-cutting, but very warm rainy weather may cause it to sprout. On this matter of saving the seed, we would very much like to hear from some of our readers what their practice is. Ed.

### Northern Cane in Virginia.

Enclosed find \$1 for Mr. I. A. Hedges' book on the culture and manufacture of sirup and sugar from the Northern cane. I expect to have at least 7,000 gallons of sirup this year from my own crop, and will also have about 1,000 gallons toll from three smaller mills I shall run. I expect to make sugar, and as I have had no practical experience in manufacturing it, I would like to get an experienced man to come here and attend to it. I have been studying everything I could get hold of that pertained to the subject. Sirup has been made around here for the past four or five years, and a great deal of it has grained very nicely, and all that is needed is a centrifugal to drain it. I have about thirty-five acres of cane planted, and am planting as fast as I can. I have planted two varieties already, and shall begin planting the Hawmas next week, and the Early Kansas Red as soon as I finish with the Hawmas. The Honduras and Early Orange are coming up tolerably well, but were delayed some time by the dry weather. I have gained a good deal of information from the RURAL WORLD, and would not be without it. Please send the book as soon as possible; also give me a list of other works on this subject. I shall try to be at the next meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers Association, and hope to learn some points of value. I am young and a green hand, but I look for success, and no trouble shall be spared in gaining it. Respectfully yours, J. E. A. R.

Rehoboth, Va., June 6, '83.

### Recent Inventions Patented.

With the growth of the Northern sugar cane industry will gradually but surely come a perfection of implements and appliances essential to the successful harvesting and working of the crop. The following notices from the *Scientific American* are evidence of this:

A bagasse furnace of improved form has been patented by Mr. John Hill, of Independence, Kas. The object of this invention is to construct a furnace in which green bagasse may be used for fuel in the manufacture of sugar and molasses in localities where fuel is expensive. The furnace is provided with a chute through which the green fuel is passed, and where it will be exposed to the heat of the furnace, so that by the time the fuel reaches the fire grate it will be perfectly dry and ready to burn.

A machine for washing bagasse and extracting the saccharine matter therefrom has been patented by Mr. A. S. Wheeler, of New Orleans, La. The process consists in passing the bagasse between compressing rolls, these being arranged within a hot water vat for saturating the bagasse and dissolving the saccharine matter exuding from the bagasse while passing through the rolls. An ebullition tank is likewise provided, as well as telescopic tubes for injecting liquid and steam upon the bagasse.

A very ingenious machine for harvesting corn and sugar cane has been patented by Messrs. O. H. Judd and C. T. Rawalt, of Fairfield, Neb. The stalks are guided between two rotary cutters by a frame suitably constructed for the purpose, and after being severed the stalk falls upon an endless apron, which is driven by the revolution of the vehicle, and carried to the dropper, when they are deposited in rows on the ground. The machine presents many advantages not heretofore obtained in this class of harvesters.

### Wood-Charcoal—Chinch Bugs.

Will you please answer the following in your sorghum column: Would common wood-charcoal make a suitable filter for juice? Does presence of chinch bug on cane injure the sirup? Yours, J. P. C. Memphis, Mo., 9 June, 1883.

There is no economical method known for filtering unclarified cane juice. The bugs retard the growth and development of the cane, and of course lessen the quantity of juice.—ED.

### Growing Crop.

COL. COLMAN: You ask for reports of the growing cane. I have twenty-five acres planted, it is now three feet high, and looking well. I moreover expect to plant more as the season advances. Last year's crop sold readily here at 50 cents. D. D. T. Arkadelphia, Ark.

NOTE: This is the kind of report we want from hundreds of our readers. Only in quoting the acreage planted this season say also that of last.—ED.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: My Missouri Early Prolific cane is about two inches high, and is the largest I have. It grows faster here than the Amber. On May 20th the ground froze one-half inch. May 21 and 22 we had heavy frosts, but through it all the Missouri Prolific only turned purple for two or three days, then became green again and went on growing. The Amber would have died to the ground if it had been up. I believe the Prolific cane is going to rival the Amber for northern cultivation. Mr. Thompson has shown that it stands wind better and makes more and better sirup. I shall see how the fall frosts will affect it. I have found an iron-toothed garden rake, filed sharp, a good thing for cleaning weeds and pigeon grass out of cane hills. But it should be used early and often. J. G. B. Plymouth, Ia., June 5, 1883.

A larger area of Northern Sugar Cane has been planted this season than ever before, by many thousands of acres. This is the result of successes during past years, and of unbounded confidence in the crop as an industry not only adapted to our soil, climate and necessities, but one in which there is more money with less risk than in many of the staple crops of the country.

Success however involves care in cultivation—as in all other crops—experience in gathering at the right time and practice with the mill and evaporator. It involves careful preparation for working up, having all the machinery at hand, in place and in condition for work, and provision for accidents and emergencies; for a breakdown in the midst of harvest, hundreds of miles from the machine causes annoying delays and eventual loss.

The teams and wagons, the buildings and beyond contingency at hand and ready for work. For unlike other crops we cannot gather the cane and stack it in the fields like corn or wheat or oats. It must be crushed at once and worked into the shape it is to take on the market. Provisions must also be made for the disposition of the product when ready; a market must be created, so to speak, that the producer may realize on his industry, and not have it lie idle or begging for buyers.

The cultivation of Northern Sugar Cane being a pronounced success and the sirup produced not only a purer, but a better and more wholesome article for food, it only needs that the consumer be advised of the fact to have him make provision for securing his supplies the moment they are ready. To this end every farmer growing cane with the intention of working it up should adopt some means of advising the people of the fact that they may come to the factory with their jugs and kegs and their money.

Last year scores of people ignorant of the quality of the sirup now made, discovered when too late that the supply was exhausted. This year the demand ought to be prompt and the prices good, and will be if the article is of the quality called for. Make your business known to the people of your neighborhood then in ample time to secure their trade.

We want reports of the condition of the growing cane and the prospects of a crop. The market will be ready for a sirup if the prospect is encouraging. A postal card every week or two would answer, and in this instance all may speak at once.

No movement has been made this season towards utilizing the splendid sugar making machinery of the Fairbault Amber Cane Refinery. It is a pity that it should lie idle, with so fine a prospect that sirup will command a good price.

ENLARGING.—We learn from Hon. Seth H. Kenney that he is introducing two boilers of 98 horse power in his Amber cane works. He has disposed of all the sirup manufactured by him last year, and could have sold more if he had it. People are learning the difference between the pure article and glucose preparations. The season has opened very unfavorably for the planting, on account of its being so cold and wet, but Mr. Kenney will plant as usual and trust to good cultivation to get through all right.—Fairbault Republican.

### State and General Items.

Farmers are complaining of the ravages of wire worms and ants on their growing crops.

Just such a gooseberry crop was never seen in this part of the country, and hundreds of gallons are being taken to market.

Every day for the last thirty days wheat has improved and will make about a three-fourths crop or 600,000 bushels in Lawrence county.

Farmers are consoling themselves by the thought that if wet weather will not make corn, it will make hay. The crop of the latter promises to be unusually large.

Corn planting is, this season, a laborious work, having in many cases to be replanted two and three times; much of the seed was infertile for one thing, and the cold and wet another.

Horses and mules now command higher prices than for many years past. A reasonably fair horse can now be purchased for less than \$150 and from that all the way up to \$200 or more.

The reports of the condition of the wheat crops in Ralls county is not so encouraging as might be hoped for. From a half to three-fourths of an average crop is predicted by the best farmers.

Mr. B. Swarthout showed us (Macon Home Press) a strawberry grown in his garden that was four inches by 2-1/2 inches in circumference. It was the largest one we ever saw, and was of the Manchester variety.

Hon. Tom Carroll, of Pike Co., while stretching a barbed wire fence coil at his farm on Thursday morning met with a very painful accident caused by the strand being jerked from off a post. The hand that grasped the strand was laid open to the bone.

J. C. Robb raised last year 33,100 pounds of hemp on 21 acres of land, an average of 1,576 pounds to the acre. The hemp was of very fine texture and was sold and delivered last week to Mr. E. R. Sparks at \$5.50 per 100 pounds.—Jesse, Ky., Journal.

Mr. John Warner, the strawberry champion of Bollinger county, made his first appearance of the season last Friday. He sold his cargo of thirteen cases of strawberries without any trouble, and promised to return with another load this week.—Jackson Cash Book.

Reports from the Illinois corn fields are not very flattering as to the prospects for a crop. The farmers are getting seriously alarmed. The damp, cold weather which has prevailed has caused much of the seed to rot in the ground, and there must be a good deal of replanting.

The Kirksville creamery is running in full blast. Messrs. Blackman & Sons turned out during four days about 700 pounds of choice butter. The product per day from the present outlook will be more than trebled within three or four weeks. Farmers are taking a lively interest in the business.

The pigeon roost near Oregon, this State, must be a prolific institution, except for the pigeons. It is said that many single parties make from \$175 to \$250 per day in procuring squabs, or fat young pigeons for St. Louis epicurian palates. They (the squabs not the epicures), are taken by the millions.

We learn from the Benton Record that while a Mr. Wright was getting ready to load a car load of hogs at Oran the other day, he laid his coat down and a hog got hold of his pocket-book and destroyed about eight hundred dollars. That hog ought to have been laid on by the old sow and mashed when it was a pig.

The wheat fields of Missouri and Kansas are pretty generally headed out. There are some very good fields, where the ground is thickly covered, and on those the yield will be excellent. On others the stocks stand thin, and the yield must necessarily be light. On the whole, we cannot count on a crop much over half as large as that of last year.—Kansas City Journal.

A Pennsylvania farmer early last spring placed in an old pond 60 feet square, eleven German carp. November 9th the pond was drained, and 2,230 carp were captured, ranging in length from 4-1/2 to 6 inches. One lesson taught by this experiment was that large, well-matured fish spawn early and quit, and the young will be uniform in size, while the young from parents of unequal size and age will not be uniform.

Carrollton, Mo.—Farmers in the north-western part of the county are much excited over mad dogs. One passed through that section a few days ago biting five head of cattle belonging to Mr. J. Rolback, and one belonging to Mr. Gwinn, all of which went mad and were killed. Several dogs it is supposed were also bitten, and the people are living in terror of the probable consequences.

The shipping of stock, grain and produce from our town is now quite an item, a great deal of shipping having been done the past month. The prospects for a good oat and corn crop this year are excellent; and if the wheat continues to

fill out as it now has the appearance of doing, ten bushels per acre as an average yield will be a low estimate for the crop in this vicinity, and the farmers think that ten bushels will be worth as much as twenty were last fall.—Nevada, Mo. Mail.

(Caldwell, Kas. Journal)—We have made inquiry of every farmer we could meet during the past week, and in every instance the report has been that wheat never gave a better promise in this section for a large yield. The heads are large and filled clear to the end, the tow grains being as large and plump as those in the middle of the head. The average per acre in Caldwell, Bluff, Falls, Downs, and Chickasaw townships will be larger than last year, and when threshing time comes, if nothing goes wrong in the meantime, we shall not be surprised to hear of yields of thirty and forty bushels to the acre.

Lamar is agitating the erection of a foundry, gotten up by local men and capital, aided by practical men from Springfield, Mo. Urging immediate action the *South West Missourian* says: "Nevada, Carthage, or some other among her energetic rivals that have been lately investing thousands of dollars in public improvements, will obtain the prize, and our glorious town, with its immense natural resources, left 'to hold the sack.' A golden opportunity is presented to us, and the *Missourian* would suggest a meeting of citizens at the very earliest date, to consider the best methods of locating the enterprise in this city."

A gentleman who resides in Clark county tells us that a firm in Keokuk is contracting for cucumbers in that county, and that 300 acres will be planted this year. He says that they pay 40 cents per bushel, delivered at the railroad station. One man in that county cleared \$269 last year on two acres. He says our soil is better adapted to the growth of cucumbers than that of Clark county. The crop can be raised with about the same work as potatoes. We publish this that our people may think of the matter. There is plenty of time to plant cucumbers, when other crops have failed.

The stockholders in the Northwest Arkansas Fruit and Vegetable Company met Monday night last and perfected a permanent organization by the election of Col. A. M. Wilson, president; Dr. J. F. Simonds, secretary; B. H. Stone, treasurer, and Col. W. H. Rhea, Dr. W. B. Welch, James H. Ferguson and Thos. Jennings directors. The members of the company will meet again Friday night for the purpose of adopting by-laws, rules and regulations. Soon buildings will be erected, machinery ordered and other preparations made for the commencement of work by the time the early fruit is ripe.—Fayetteville, Ark., Democrat.

We have seen more wheat this spring in Carroll county than in any three counties through which we have traveled. There are so many chances against the crop even now that it is hard to tell with any certainty, but we believe that a good many folks will be disappointed in the corn and wheat crops of Carroll county. Notwithstanding the dryness of the early spring which was unfavorable to wheat, and the defective seed and wet, cold weather of the last four weeks which has worked against the corn, we believe that Carroll county will raise a good crop of those cereals yet.—Carroll Record.

For the month of June the following shipments were made from Carrollton, Mo., a wonderfully good showing:

	CATTLE.	HOGS.
Carrollton.....	62	22
Corborne.....	74	28
Wakenda.....	18	
Miami.....	20	5
DeWitt.....	7	1

Total car loads.....170 61

Up to date there have been shipped from this point sixty cars of strawberries; allowing 450 cases to the car, it gives a total of 27,000. The amount paid for picking is two cents per quart, or 48 cents per case, hence the money put into circulation up to date, through the medium of pickers, is \$12,960, and the season is but little more than one-half over. Mr. Pittenger, who has a contract with the fruit men for the manufacture of all the fruit packages, employs a large number of young ladies and young men, and will have paid out for the work on these packages, before the season is over, in the neighborhood of \$2,000. Estimating that the amount paid for picking will reach \$25,000, and the making of the boxes \$2,000, in addition to the other help required in a strawberry field, besides pickers, we find that at least \$30,000 will have been paid out for harvesting the crop alone, the greater portion of which is at once put into circulation. This strawberry business is a big thing for Centralia, and no mistake.—Centralia (Ill.) Sentinel.

To the agricultural press, the farmer is indebted for dispelling the many false notions that still prevail as to the dignity and importance of his calling. To the agricultural press, he must also look for the best thoughts of the best thinkers on subjects that pertain to his occupation. To it he must also look for all the improved methods of farm practice, and to it he may look with confidence as the interpreter of his rights, interests and duties.



The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Heavy Shearing Ewes of Sedalia.

E. B., Genesee, Wis.—“Why didn't the Sedalia, Mo., shearing festival this year produce as heavy ram fleeces as last year and the year before? And have heavy ewe fleeces become the standard?”

We cannot tell. Let some one who was there tell our Wisconsin friend why the results seem so peculiar in this matter. There was a fairness about it that we noticed with pride. For instance, the McCulley ewe that sheared 26 1-4 pounds last year beat her record this year half a pound. Such a record is good proof of fairness. We once saw a yearling ewe sheared in Wisconsin that was a better fraction over 12 pounds, which showed something was wrong somewhere. We think our Missouri sheepmen can take care of themselves and their record. They are watching each other closely. There is close competition in good points. Each is afraid of being beaten by some sharp trick. If all the banters are accepted, we look for some wonderful ewe fleeces next year. They are made, too, in good faith; it is no boy's talk. Missouri means business in the breeding of Merino sheep. R. M. B.

Training a Shepherd Puppy.

As I am a subscriber of the RURAL WORLD, I thought I could not consult any better authorities than you. I have a Scotch collie eight months old; she is afraid of the whip, and is also very timid otherwise. She is partly broken now, that is, she will go after sheep, but does not mind very well when called. I want her to drive cattle. If you, or any of my fellow-subscribers know of any way of getting her used to the crack of a whip, I wish you would let me know. By doing so you will oblige J. E. Y.

St. Louis, Mo.

REMARKS.—The matter of training a shepherd dog is one needing firmness, kindness, patience and perseverance. In fact, about all the Christian graces. Then a man to train them well must be able to make the dog his companion and confidential friend, to whom he can talk and be understood. A smart man, as well as a fool, can train a shepherd dog, and yet many a fairly endowed man is a bigger fool than a shepherd dog, and can't learn the knack it is done by. I know how such a man feels. I pity him, and still have a tender side for him. Will not our brethren who know how to train shepherd dogs give us their experience? We need to have well trained dogs on all our stock farms. They are as much help as a man to the man who knows how to manage them. R. M. B.

The Dog Question.

A correspondent has stirred the dog question. As I remember that the same question has been mooted for over forty years without any great result from legislation in other States, and as history proves that no reform was ever yet accomplished by prohibitory statute-making, allow me to make a suggestion. It is utterly useless to try to make all people do without dogs, so long as suspicious characters prowl around neighborhoods and thieving or robbery are practiced. If dogs were not wonderfully adapted to some want of man, they would long since have been exterminated. Let us then, like wise men, hit on some plan of regulating the necessary evil. There are breeds of dogs that are the most valuable of all, and are harmless. The shepherd dogs will not injure stock, and are excellent house guards. Now, any man that will keep a slut of poor breed, ought to be fined. Abolish, exterminate the fleecers and inferior breed, by a law requiring proper officers to dispose of the she ones, and fining heavily any person who keeps any such, save those of pure shepherd stock. This matter must be regulated, not prohibited; because laws to regulate are enforced generally, whereas laws to prohibit do become a dead letter, unless there is a constantly active opinion in their favor. A statute could be devised and enacted that would, within a very few years, free the State of Missouri of hundreds of thousands of miserable fleecers and other mean dogs, that are a curse to the country.

There is no disputing about tastes. Every man values highly his own dog. I have seen men fondle the most inferior mangy curs with loving touch. And there are dogs that actually are almost human in sense. It seems to me that only by encouraging some very excellent breed and strongly discouraging all others, can the evil be met and corrected. C. J.

Mr. Barlow's Sheep.

What time has his lambs been coming? Has he been letting the rams run with the ewes the year through, as is the usual way down in Missouri, so the lambs come at all seasons of the year? Has he been breeding in and in until the constitution of his flock has become weakened? Do his sheep have the fence corners for stables or do they have clean, airy littered sheds to lamb in? Well fed, sound sheep ought to do better than he reports, even if allowed to roam in the woods, even such a winter as the last has been. No lambs are harder than Merino lambs after they once get dry. They are born with a wet blanket on and are apt to chill if it is cold as blazes, but once dry are safe. J. R. R.

Beloit, Kas.

FOR TICKS ON SHEEP.—Take linseed oil and add sulphur a sufficient quantity to make it thick like paste. Now take a small paddle and put some of the sulphur and oil on top of the shoulders, rubbing it in well. It should be used just after shearing. One application a year is all that is needed. I have just got through shearing, and I did not find a “sheep-tick” in my flock. Don't fail to try it.

Is Sheep Husbandry Profitable?

Surely no business rests upon a more solid basis of utility, and it needs no foresight to predict that this interest in this portion of the country is yet in its infancy, and the majority of those engaged in this husbandry are yet in their swaddling. If men in Vermont, New York, Virginia, Ohio and other States where land is worth from \$75 to \$140 per acre, have become wealthy and are among the solid men of those States by a continued perseverance in this particular branch of husbandry, surely we, in this portion of Kansas where land is only worth from five to ten dollars per acre, ought to make it profitable, and if we do not we surely cannot lay the fault to either the country or the sheep, but must take it upon ourselves. There are but few countries better adapted for wool growing than this, and in our judgment all that is necessary to succeed in this branch of the business is to give it our careful attention, study the peculiar habits of our flocks, adapt ourselves to their nature so that we thoroughly understand the nature of the animal we have to deal with, then success is ours. Those who lately started in the business and have not met with the success which they anticipated, and had reason to hope for, should consider well the matter before giving it up, and see wherein the fault lies. If they have been disappointed in their investment. Nine out of every ten who have failed (if any have) can trace the cause to their own neglect and carelessness, and would fall in any other business.

I see several flocks in the country that have the scab. This is a shame, and no man that has any pride will allow it among his flock—unless he got possession of the flock just as severe cold weather set in—in which case he is excusable, but in no other. This pest can be got rid of in twelve days, and I feel safe in saying that I would guarantee a permanent cure with but two dippings, but I should use none of the nostrums upon it, but use the old-fashioned way, and then you know what you can do, and know the strength of your dip.

Carelessness on the part of breeding is among the greatest drawbacks. Allowing lambs to be dropped any and all times through the winter; consequently they are chilled, or frozen to death. For every lamb lost and thrown out of the pen, is the same as throwing two dollars away, never to be recovered. April 20th is early enough to have lambs come in this country, and upon this basis we shall make an estimate of a reasonable profit on 500 ewes, the cost of which is \$1,500. Allowing our lambs to come as above stated, and allowing twenty per cent. loss (which is very large) we shall have 400 lambs at two dollars per head, \$800; 500 fleeces at an average of twenty-six cents per pound, net, and five pounds to the fleece (low) \$650; total for wool and lambs, \$1,450, lacking but \$50 of the first cost the first year. The expense of keeping the flock will depend upon how it is kept and who keeps it. I kept such a flock through the winter of '81-'2, at a cost of 800 pounds of millet or perhaps the worth of two dollars. The flock was allowed to run out in stalks, on wheat, rye and buffalo grass, (and, by the way, I claim that it is a benefit to growing wheat to have sheep pastured upon it during winter and spring.) They had all the straw they wanted which was placed around the corral, and they were fat enough for mutton any time during the winter. I would not feed corn to sheep, as they are better off without it, and I did not lose a sheep during the year.

While many are satisfied that raising wheat alone is not a rapid road to wealth, and corn less so, except in favored localities, we are looking around to see what we can best do to succeed. Especially in our present location. Many, very many, think that there is but one sure way, and it is raising cattle. Overlooking many other things that would be more profitable, all things considered, our country is almost void of fence. Every man having fifteen or twenty head of cattle is obliged to hire a herder, and this expense more than uses up the profit as cattle are hard to keep upon a small piece of ground where growing crops are in sight, while the same amount invested in sheep can be handled by the smallest child with a dog, and comparatively little trouble; they give their fleece for their keeping, and the increase is your profit.

If any one doubts that sheep in this country is profitable, just go with me to Wellington's, east of Ellsworth, and be handled sheep and how to make money. There is no man who succeeds in any business unless he loves it, and is willing to give it that thought, study and care which all business requires, and none will pay better than wool-growing.—Ellenwood, Kan. Express.

Growing Market Lambs.

In growing market lambs, says the National Live Stock Journal, the feeder should remember that the lamb must be sustained on the food eaten by its dam, and she must eat enough for two. This consideration shows that her food must be liberal and of good quality. The lamb should increase in weight at least one-half pound per day if growing for market, and this alone requires a fair ration to produce, and therefore the feeder must deal with ewes suckling lambs with a liberal hand. The ewe must produce a profitable fleece besides growing her lamb and keeping up her own flesh. We have produced most satisfactory results in feeding suckling ewes upon the following combined ration: Ten bushels of good flaxseed, all ground together in fine meal, and then mixed, at the time of feeding, with one-half wheat middlings. Each ewe had of this one and one-half pounds per day, with about the same weight of fine-cut hay. This was all eaten clean. But the hay is not necessary; equal gain can be made on straw, but in that case the ewe should have two pounds of such a ground ration on straw, and if the straw is cut short all the better. A good shelter is supposed in this case, else such growth on lambs as we have mentioned cannot be made on such a ration, nor perhaps on any ration, in cold weather. This small amount of flaxseed has a remarkable effect in modifying the heating quality of corn. It keeps the bowels in a healthy active condition and prevents all danger of garget in the ewe.

SHEEP TICKS.—Make a strong brine with common salt—make as strong as you would to keep pork. Dip your sheep and lambs in it. If it does not kill every tick, repeat in about two or three weeks. This is seldom necessary.

New Mexico's wool production last year amounted to 30,000,000 pounds. There are upwards of 12,000,000 sheep in the territory, and the clip this year is not expected to be short of 50,000,000 pounds.

The Mutton Breeds.

Extract from address of Mr. Robert Mitchell, Princeton, Ky., delivered before Indiana Wool Growers' Convention.

Randall classifies the mutton breeds as follows: The Leicesters, Cotswolds, New Oxfordshires, Southdowns, Hampshire-downs, Shropshires, and the Oxfordshires. The Leicesters, under the most favorable circumstances, are their development, perhaps excel others in earliness of maturity, and none make better returns for the amount of food consumed by them. But they require better shelter, keep and care than any other variety. The ewes are not so prolific, nor so good nurses as those of the other mutton families, and their lambs, when first dropped, demand a great deal of attention. The mutton is only medium in quality, and owing to its great amount of outside fat, is not generally sought to supply American tables. The origin of this sheep owes much of its excellence to the sagacity and skill of the celebrated breeder, Mr. Bakewell. The Lincolnshire, the Dorsetshire, the Gloucestershire, and New Oxfordshire are large, coarse-wooled and coarse-boned sheep, which have their partisans in particular districts, and are much crossed and intermixed with others, but have not attained the enviable distinction of being improved so as to form a distinct and extensively popular race. The Cotswolds are larger, harder and more prolific sheep than the preceding, and the ewes are better mothers. They furnish a valuable combing wool and are decidedly favorite sheep with the breeders of long wool in the United States. The Cotswolds, as a breed, are of great antiquity. The Southdowns, the original Sussex, and the Southdowns, have probably the purest blood, free from admixture during the long period which covers the rise and development of the British wool manufacture and the increase of meat production of any British sheep. Their improvement has been long continued, and is still continuing, apparently without the necessity of recurrence to any foreign blood for amelioration of a single objectionable point. The Hampshire-downs—the family is the result of a cross between the Southdown and a short-wooled English variety of greater size and better constitution. Some writers conjecture that they have also a slight infusion of Cotswold blood. They are coarser in appearance than the Southdowns, and their mutton sells half a cent less per pound in the market, but they possess nearly all the good qualities of the former and are harder. They are favorites in many parts of England, but have not been introduced extensively into the United States. Shropshires, like the preceding, have been produced by a Southdown cross, as a very hardy short-wooled stock, and most of the flocks have also a dip of the Leicester and the Cotswold blood. They are nearly as large as the last-named families, and they promise to unite to an uncommon degree the good qualities of the short and long wools, being larger than the former and harder and the ewes are highly prolific and are excellent mothers. Superior specimens of them are to be found in the United States and Canada. The Oxfordshires are comparatively a modern family, is of a cross between the Hampshire-down or the Southdown and Cotswold, and the statement above made in respect to the Shropshires will apply equally well to them, though the two families vary in appearance and in several of their minor qualities.

Shepherd Dogs.

As the industry of sheep husbandry has increased within the past few years, these most useful animals have come into greater demand. In consequence, many breeders, partly to advertise their dogs, and partly to extend their trade in training them, have inaugurated field trials for shepherd dogs. At these a certain number of strange sheep are procured, a course is staked off, and at its end hurdles are erected with a gateway, and still further on an inclosure, in which is left a narrow opening, through both of which the dogs, after driving three or more of the sheep around the staked course, must make them go within a given time.

When taking into consideration the facts that the sheep and the course over which they are to be driven are both unknown to the dogs, the difficulties of the task are readily seen. But, naturally sagacious as they are, and thoroughly trained to obey their masters' commands, what would seem an impossibility is accomplished with comparative ease.

These trials are of inestimable benefit, as they stimulate careful breeding and thorough handling of the dogs, and place them within the reach of farmers at more reasonable prices than they would fetch were the number of dogs less. The pure bred “collie,” when raised among sheep, learns to care for them instinctively, and some of these trained animals have been known to perform acts almost denoting reason; though, to have the dog display his talent, intelligence, he requires education, and then his performance is at times wonderful.

A case is recorded of a sheep thief, who carried on his nefarious trade through the medium of a collie dog. This villain had only to designate a particular sheep, and the dog would find a path, and in the dead of night the faithful animal would go and drive the identical sheep from among his companions to a secluded place, where the master, unobserved, would butler it, and take it off to some neighboring mart for sale.

Another one of these dogs would drive an entire flock of sheep from one town to another, unattended by any one, and no matter how rough the country or inclement the weather, the same dog could be depended on to assemble his flock, and such was the confidence the sheep had in him, that they obeyed his occasional bark as though it was a comprehensible language.

We might illustrate the collie's sagacity in hundreds of instances were it necessary, and the temptation is so great to expatiate upon so noble and valuable an animal, but we must stop somewhere; at any rate, we can confidently urge upon every farmer to become the possessor of one of them. Destroy all other breeds, if necessary, and the end of sheep killing will have been reached, and a trusty, faithful guardian for them, the cattle, and home substituted.

New Mexico's wool production last year amounted to 30,000,000 pounds. There are upwards of 12,000,000 sheep in the territory, and the clip this year is not expected to be short of 50,000,000 pounds.

Sheep Farming.

Despite the constant attention which is called to the value of sheep, not only as improvers of the land, but as profitable farm animals, for wool and mutton, there are many farmers who have never raised or kept a single sheep, though their farms are adapted to raising sheep largely and profitably. Why this is we can not imagine, for facts and figures can be had by the score to prove the profitability of sheep-breeding. If necessary, and about the only drawback, in many localities, is the loss occasioned by dogs. Many a rough, worn-out, or neglected farm might be brought up rapidly, and be made paying land by breeding sheep thereon, as the manure from the sheep is one of the most enriching of manures and is evenly and finely distributed. Of course they may not do this without being fed something besides what they can get in the fields, yet this additional food works to the profit of the breeder in two ways—it not only insures a good and profitable growth of flesh and wool, but it makes the manure richer and more valuable. Even poor farmers can give sheep a trial, by commencing in a small way and then, as means and experience are gained, the flocks can be gradually increased by purchases, though the natural increase from a small flock of sheep is by no means inconsiderable, if properly managed and cared for as they should be. Like any other kind of stock, they must have good care and food to secure the greatest measure of profit.—Philadelphia Farm and Garden.

Flock Notes.

H. V. Pugsley, of Plattsburg, Mo., sold a Merino ram last week, to go to Nebraska, for \$100.

A herd of 15,000 California sheep of Merino blood, have just passed into the hands of G. W. West & Co., a Texas firm, at \$60,000. The same firm are negotiating for another lot, of 20,000 head.

Out of two hundred Sussexdown lambs, lately arriving in an English flock, there were fifty-seven pairs of twins. These were out of one hundred and forty-nine ewes. This is a flock record which is pretty hard to get over.

A great many high-class yearling lambs are coming into market, and are selling right along at top prices. They make an excellent grade of mutton, and are in steady demand. Some have sold this week as high as \$7.25 per ewt.

R. T. McCully & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., writes: “Since returning from Vermont I have sold 21 rams to A. Branshaw, Abilene, Texas, for \$840; to T. J. Miller, Wakeeney, Kas., one ram \$50; to C. V. Criss, Belton, Mo., four ewes for \$80 and to J. Henry, Little Rock, Ark., one ram and one ewe for \$60.

The good sheep does not consume more food than a bad one, nor does it cost more to shear. The freight and charges on high class wool are not higher than those for poor fleeces. It is, therefore, the production of high-class wool which the flock-masters of the country should ever keep in view.

If a new association is to be formed in the interest of wool-growing in the United States, it is just as well to see from the start that it is under the management of wool-growers instead of manufacturers. The people have had enough of a wool-growers' association with which wool-growers are in no way connected.

The export of sheep from Canada is now averaging such large proportions that it bids fair to become one of the leading industries of the agriculturist. The numbers of sheep shipped to Europe during the past year were 75,905, worth about \$500,000, and to the United States 233,600, worth in round figures \$900,000, or altogether a trade of about \$1,400,000 per annum.

In the wool handled in Boston so far this year there has been an increase of ten per cent. in the volume of domestic fleece and a decrease of nearly twenty-five per cent. in foreign, as compared with the same part of 1882. With reduced import duties, how will these figures compare with those of the first quarter of 1884?

In Canada and England the raising of root crops is an essential part of sheep husbandry. Here it is not so. The reason for this is that we can raise corn, while the English and Canadians cannot. Corn affords an almost perfect food for sheep, although root crops, such as turnips, rutabagas, etc., can be used with success in countries where corn cannot be grown profitably.

A ram will usually get from 800 to 1,000 lambs during his brief lifetime. A good animal will eat no more than a poor one, but every one of his progeny as stock-getters and producers of mutton and wool will be worth a great deal more than the progeny of a poor one. If, then, a farmer buys the latter and saves \$5 or \$20, how much profit will he make in two years by the operation?

English sheep breeders recommend salt for liver-rot in sheep. The Mark Lane Express says two methods of administering the salt present themselves; one of these is to give it with chaff of cut hay and straw, or other meat, in a trough; the other is to trench them with brine of a proper strength. Most men will be disposed to give the preference to the former mode of effecting the cure.

We once heard a successful Indiana sheep raiser say that it was his practice to go to Cincinnati in September and buy from the market Southdown ewes, or such as had Southdown marks, taking them to his farm and using them for breeding purposes. He turned ewes and lambs on rye, as soon as practicable, and kept them there. The lambs he sold in the middle of May, realizing a handsome profit.

A Vermont sheep raiser claims that foot-rot can be entirely eradicated from a flock of sheep by dipping the feet of every member of the flock, whether lame or not, into kerosene oil, and then putting a pinch of sulphur between the hoofs. One repetition of the treatment at the end of two weeks, he claims, will be sufficient. They should be kept in a dry place for a few hours after each application of the kerosene.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.—“Rough on Rats.” Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

MILLETS

HUNGARIAN, GERMAN, COMMON.

Seed Buckwheat for sale at trade price.

CHAS. E. PRUNTY, No. 7 South Main Street, SAINT LOUIS CITY.

POTATO BUG

POISON.

If the nearest dealer has not got it, write to HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE CO. (Limited), P. O. Box 900, No. 90 Water St., New York, who will send prices and testimonials.

LONDON PURPLE

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SUGAR CANE

AMBER, ORANGE, CHINKSE.

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**ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.**

THE New York Legislature has before it a measure for the encouragement of tree planting which the Legislatures of other States will do wisely to copy. It provides that whenever any of the improved lands within the State shall be

section not to be excelled. Last week, while on a visit to the thriving town of Beebe, located in the south end of White Co., and in the midst of a most excellent fruit section, I came across a canning factory just commencing operation. This factory is turning out a most

Very respectfully,  
G. C. EISENMEYER,  
P. S. As this is a matter in which all the people are interested it would be desirable for all the county papers to publish this meeting. E.

or wild wormwood or bitter weed, wet cloth in it and just moisten the hair, especially on ears, neck and legs, before taking them out of the stable; or a few walnut leaves will have the same effect. It will make the animal more comfortable and much more pleasant to drive.

get" of imported Grand Duke of Geneva (28756), and the pure Bates Barrington bulls, Barrington Duke 37622, Barrington Duke 2d 37623, and Barrington Duke 3d 37624; from dams of families of world-wide reputation and sired by bull

—Crop prospects in this (Union) county, Illinois, are about as follows: Wheat, poor, about half a crop, corn is looking better, peaches fair crop, apples good, cherries not very good, strawberries some few good beds,

—Crop prospects in this (Union) county, Illinois, are about as follows: Wheat, poor, about half a crop, corn is looking better, peaches fair crop, apples good, cherries not very good, strawberries some few good beds,



majority however, poor; Wilsons very poor. Cressents good. Tomatoes will be late, consequent on the cool weather. Clover is looking well.—John Griffith.

Season late, wet, until very lately, cold and wet, prospect for farm crops fair. Strawberries, Bidwell and Manchester especially, Concord and other hardy grapes on trellis all winter promise well; other fruit crops moderate or light. Not much damage to trees and plants by last winter's severe cold, and very little harm so far from late spring frosts. Good butter retails at only 15c, cheese at 16c per lb.—F. K. P., Delavan, Wis., June 6th, 1883.

—Old Nodaway is going to lose her laurels if it keeps raining much longer. Small grain and grass is excellent. Corn is not good. Some have planted twice and have no stand yet. The best is small and weedy, and fully three weeks later than usual. No plowing has been done for two weeks and it is still raining. The usual amount of cane has been planted but it is small and weedy. I will run an outfit made by Folger, Wilde & Co., which I think is the "Boss".—Joe D. S., Valentine Mo.

—Mo. Fish Commission.—Dear Sir: We have an ample supply of young German Carp, now a few weeks old, ready for distribution. We desire all parties in your county who have ponds, lakes, or streams to apply to Geo. Eckardt, Forest Park, St. Louis. No charges except for expressage and cost of can, which must be retained. Carp ponds must be free from all other fish. Shipments will be made as the weather permits. Very young carp can be shipped with more safety than older ones, and thrive better when placed in ponds and streams.—Geo. Eckardt, Supt. Mo. Fish Commission, J. G. W. Steedman, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo., June 11th, 1883.

—In sending his subscription for the RURAL WORLD "A Young Farmer" indulges in some pleasant criticisms respecting the writers to the Home Circle department. Wishes more Pig Pen information, and to know if possible the future of the hog market. We are always pleased with such friendly criticism as it gives evidence of the interest taken in the several departments of the paper. But we are unable to predict the future of the market. We prefer to fit our hogs for the stock yards as early as we can economically do so and then if the price is good to realize at once. With an abundance of good pasture and very little corn, stock of all kinds will now soon be fat. Our market reports are very carefully made up, thoroughly revised every week and entirely reliable.

—I am no preacher (am sorry to say) or son of a preacher (am glad of it), but I sometimes think there are few persons in whom morals are so highly developed as in those who sometimes, owing to ignorance, I suppose, I read things that make me inclined to be skeptical. Although I know it is wrong to disbelieve anything that is printed, I would like to inquire if you are acquainted with the party who wrote that letter in the RURAL WORLD of May 31st, from Mathew, Miss., about Southern Fruit prospects. How is he for truth and veracity? What I like most is the truth, the whole truth, and lots of it. He said, "Dr. J. M. Herd had a wine vault and a dozen different kinds of wine, and he tested and sampled them." And after he came out of the vault he saw a half-dozen stately cocks with their large brood of young chickens, playing mother for them, and taking a deep interest, and manifesting a mother's care. Now, if the writer had signed his name as soon as the wines were tasted, it would not strain me to believe it, but to add that old mother rooster's story it smacks like a deep laid scheme to impose on the public a woman's rights lecture. Then the idea of a man sampling twelve kinds of wine and then tell a hen from a rooster! He couldn't tell a hen and chickens from a sow and pigs. I know human nature is the same in Mississippi that it is in Illinois, in a rooster.—Yours respectfully, H. M. K., Irvin, Ills. .... Oh yes, we are very well acquainted with the writer, a level-headed, sober fellow, who, when travelling, sees all there is to be seen, and learns all to be learned, making notes thereof for the RURAL WORLD. We submitted the letter above to him and he re-assures the "Rooster" story and says they were a very motley lot of old cocks, doing their duty admirably. What is there strange about it anyhow, brother K?—Ed.

**The Stewart Healing Powder Co.**  
This company originally of Jacksonville, Ills., have reorganized under the laws of the State of Missouri and opened an office at 418 North Second street, St. Louis, with F. G. Stewart President, E. P. Kirby Vice-President and W. E. Scott Secretary and Treasurer. Their healing powder appears to be very popular, all the leading wholesale saddlery men and druggists keeping it for sale and testifying that so far as they know, it has given entire satisfaction.

**Double Daily Lines.**  
Luxurious Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Coaches are being run from St. Louis to New York without change, in thirty-seven hours, by the Ohio and Mississippi Ry. Leaving St. Louis daily at 8 A. M. to New York, without change, by the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., arriving in New York next evening. Leave St. Louis daily at 7 P. M., to New York without change, over the Erie Ry., arriving in New York second morning. No other route makes quicker time. The Palace Coaches in use on these lines are the best in the world. Scenery on these routes is the finest in the United States. Passengers from St. Louis will find these routes the very best, as accommodations are superior and the comforts unequalled. Ask the Ticket Agent about this matter and he will gladly give you full information.

**Obituary.**  
WARREN: It has pleased the Great Master of the universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, our much esteemed and worthy brother David F. Zimmerman, who departed this life May 31st, 1883, being at the time of his death about 57 years old. Bro. Zimmerman was a charter member of Gilroy Grange No. 236, (Cooper Co., Mo.) which was organized May 28th, 1873. Therefore, Resolved, That this Grange has lost, in the death of Bro. Zimmerman, one of its most estimable and worthy members, the family a true and devoted husband and father, the community a respected citizen, and the church a zealous Christian.  
Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to "Him who doeth all things well," we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family in this their sad hour of affliction.  
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Grange, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the RURAL WORLD for publication.  
Resolved, That the members of this Grange wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.  
L. H. HUFFMAN, Secy.  
S. M. COLEMAN, Pres.  
GREEN STEELE, Com.

## The Horseman.

### My Colt.

I am now talking to a great number who own colts, and are dreaming just such dreams, and are questioning anxiously: What shall I do with my colt?  
Now, I propose to talk about the colt in a gossipy, and, perhaps, in a little irregular way, but to talk about him.  
In the first place, what do you want to do with him?  
Make a fast horse out of him, of course.  
Of course. Just the answer I expected. And that is just what I want to do with mine, and what almost every man wants to do with his.

Now, to be a little orderly in this familiar talk, let us confine ourselves as closely as possible to just one question. At what age shall I begin?  
To answer this question at once with a sweeping generality, I reply: Begin almost as soon as the colt is born! We can fill in the details as we go along. (Bearing in mind that your business is to educate a trotter, and in all training, education can't begin too early. This general principle applies just as certainly to horses as to men, and is equally true of both. I am fully aware that I am now entering that vast disputed territory, Early Training; and I believe I do it with my eyes wide open, and to a great extent aware of my responsibility. I have read most, I believe, that has been published for and against; and after all my reading and thinking, I grow stronger in the conviction that, to obtain anything of supreme excellence we must begin early to obtain it; and the more especially, where the end involves a process of training or education. And I therefore, say again that, if you want a trotter of the highest order, you must begin from the earliest period in colt existence to train for it. You may have a boy that is a born musician—a musical genius, if you please—and yet he may never reach the highest excellence, or obtain renown, for the reason that you did not begin early enough.

There is a formative period in all animal life, and this is always in the strongest, if not in the largest, sense in youth. It is not enough that my boy has all the instincts and aptitudes of a musician in his soul, there is a mechanical education required; and this must be attended to while that mechanism is being built, and before it has hardened into fixed habits.

To illustrate: If my son was born to the heritage of Paganini or Ole Bull, I should put a violin into his hand as soon as he could hold one, that his hand and fingers might grow to the fingerboard, and learn to follow the eye and will with lightning-like rapidity, and should not wait until the hand needed to be broke to the instrument. Just so with my colt: I don't wait to break him to trot, but I begin as quickly as he is born, to educate him to trot. It is not enough that he is born a trotter; nature don't make Goldenhairs. A child a few days old will learn to cry, to be rocked and to be walked with, and philosophers tell us that, when it has learned this, it is old enough to learn something else—to take an education; and so I say that, as soon as a colt can use its feet, it is old enough to use them in the direction of 2:14, or even two minutes.

Close observers and patient students have told us that horses trot quite as much with their heads as with their heels, that a trotting brain is as necessary as trotting legs; and we are beginning to learn the lesson, with the result of greater certainty in breeding and greater speed after. Begin then, to familiarize a colt's brain with all that it will know on the course, and its legs with the true blue of speed that they must know in the future. Am I then an advocate of early forcing? Do I approve of early maturity? Let me answer these questions in my own way. A great deal of prejudice clings to these terms and a great many sophisms surround them. Let us, if we can, lay aside prejudice, and endeavor to see through the sophisms.

And first, about early forcing. I believe always in harmonious development. And as long as we force matters along this line, we cannot force too strongly or too rapidly. If we force one thing to the injury of the other parts, then we have, in man or beast, an unbalanced, top-sided, crochety, inharmonious organism; and, in this sense, I do not believe in the forcing process either for man or beast.

For instance, if, to obtain rapid growth you stimulate the digestive and assimilative organs at the expense of the muscular and fibrous, you have a large but weak organism—inharmonious; and I don't believe in such forcing.

But if you can get a large and rapid growth of the whole organism by generous care and feeding, then I devoutly believe that you can't force too much, and that such an organism up-building is infinitely better than the reverse process. I remember very well the time when the good old farmer, father thought that in order to make his boy manly and tough, he had to rouse him out of his bed long before daylight, force him out into the biting blasts of winter, and without much sentimental nonsense about what he ate or drank. A good many of us kicked against this kind of early forcing, but we had to get up and dig away at it all the same. On just this theory a great many are seeking to raise tough and hardy horses, by the root-hog-or-die process. It passeth my comprehension how an imperfectly nourished growth tends to hardness, except in a wrong way. But we hear a great deal about this and that thing being unnatural. Now, the sophism in this lies right on the surface. Neither horse nor man that we are talking about, is living in a state of nature; we are both lifted entirely out of it and into new conditions, with new duties, needs and requirements.

The horse, in spite of nature, picks up a precarious and capricious living, and on nature's nursing lives its stunted life, propagates after its kind, and grows thus, not into a higher, but a constantly increasing lower life. I only suggest the sophism, leaving the intelligent reader to pursue the thought at his leisure.—"Index," in World.

rider to fall lifeless to the ground, did the stately war horse always prance and canter off in terror, in a seeming racket to life and drum. No! While his bridle trailed the ground he gazed on his dying master, though the battle raged on, while he neighed and nickered in his peculiar manifestations of grief, so great was often the strength of his affection and obedience. On the race track the horse has often displayed a quick perception in his fiery spirit, in flank movements over his rivals, in bravery and unflinching energy. We might cite McWhirter as an illustration in this connection. During his last race at St. Louis, Mo., after breaking one of his ankles he continued to run on three legs, and why? His philosophy might tell us that his training had reached a fine point, and that his perception was such that he knew he had entered the track for a purpose, and determined to win the race or lose a life in the effort.

The sensational trotters of the season thus far are found in the big black geldings Erebus and Alexander. The first heard of Erebus by us was at Philadelphia last week, where for the first time he was sent to win the 2:40 class, the first heat of which was the fourth mile that the horse had ever trotted in company, 2:31½ being the fastest Erebus had ever trotted up to the beginning of the race. In the first heat Erebus shot out like a locomotive, secured the pole at once, reached the quarter in 37½, half 1:12½, and jogged home in 2:29½. In the second heat the quarter was reached in 35½, half 1:10½, and literally walked under the wire in 2:28½. This looks as though Huntington's Clay Flow Horse might be cast in the shade before the summer is ended. Erebus is half an inch less than 17 hands high, 10 years old, got by Scott's Hiatoga, of a thoroughbred mare, just about the kind of breeding from which we might have looked for a phenomenal trotter. Alexander is also a black gelding, but is only 15½ hands in height. He is eight years old, was not broken to harness until five, was found to be fast at six, ran out last year, was taken up this spring by Voorhees D. Conover, who broke him and placed him in the 3:00 class, at Suffolk, where he won two races off the reel and obtained a record of 2:36½. He is by Happy Medium; dam by Bully King, son of George M. Patchen. Little less sensational was the performance of Mambino Sotham, a horse sold by Mr. H. V. Bemis, of this city, to Col. M. Shaughnessy, of Salt Lake City, when the former gentleman disposed of all his trotters. Sotham was one of a pair when Mr. Bemis owned him; and was worked up a little by Mat Colvin but after he became the property of Col. Shaughnessy, he passed into Alex. Lewis' hands, whose methods seem to agree with the horse, as he won all his races hands down, and secured a record of 2:25. The mate to Mambino Sotham was Mambino Sturges, a horse which Colvin liked the best and to whom he gave a record of 2:38½, in 1881. Both were by Mambino Gift, and we doubt not both are real trotters.—"Spirit of the Turf."

A rather stiff breeze was blowing at Charter Oak Park Thursday afternoon last, as Maud S. was driven on the track in front of the grand stand to an ordinary road wagon weighing over one hundred pounds. About 200 persons were present. Promptly at 3 o'clock the word "Go" was given, and she flashed by at a rapid rate. She passed the quarter in 37 seconds, and to the half, which she passed in 1:12; she held her own without a break. Here Blair slightly urged her, and she passed the three quarter in 34 seconds from the half. On the homestretch she fairly seemed to fly, and when she increased her now terrific pace as a point 200 yards west of the judges' stand the spectators rose to their feet and a mighty shout rent the air. Under the wire she passed without a skip, and when the time 2:15 was announced, another round of applause greeted her. The last quarter was made in 32 seconds, or at a 2:08 gait.

An exchange very sensibly remarks that the giving of salt to the horse is one of those little attentions that takes but little time, and if only because he likes the taste of salt, he should have it as a luxury. Confined as he is upon two or three kinds of food during the entire year, he should certainly be indulged in his taste for salt, even though merely for the pleasure enjoyed in the eating. But salt has its uses, and these are real, not imaginary. It stimulates the flow from the follicles, excites action in the muscular coat of the stomach and bowels, and in this way tones up digestion. Horses that suffer from indigestion are likely to have worms, and salt is destructive to these. The young worms just forming in the bowels are readily destroyed by salt; hence its regular moderate use not only removes these from the bowels, but is antagonistic to their further formation.

Contrary to general expectation, Piedmont was not entered in any of the races at the Chicago trotting meeting, although he will doubtless come on from California with the other members of the Stanford stable. Had there been stallion purses given, Piedmont would probably have entered, but his owner is understood to have no desire to put him against anything but entire horses. Piedmont's feet, which were always a trifle shaky, have grown out nicely, and are now in perfect shape. Should there be no free to all stallion race given through the central circuit, he will probably be shaped up for a trial at Hartford against the best stallion record—2:15½.

The following special purses are offered by the managers of the Chicago Driving Park: \$1,000 to the trotting double team to wagon who shall beat the fastest record at that way of going—2:15½; \$1,000 to the trotter under saddle who shall beat the fastest record at that way of going—2:12½; \$1,000 to the trotter to wagon, hitched with running mate, who shall beat the fastest record at that way of going—2:11; \$1,000 to the trotter in harness who shall beat the two-mile record—4:46.

J. W. Sutherland, Smithfield, O., writes: I have seen in the Pittsburgh Stockman an account of the death of American, reputed to be the oldest stallion in America, age twenty-nine years. I have seen my farm. Old Champlain Blackhawk, who was sired by Hill's Black Hawk, who is hale and hearty and doing service this spring, at the age of thirty-three years, and is as "game" as a three-year-old.

The 5-year-old trotter, Jay-Eye-See, trotted a mile in Cleveland Saturday, going on the main end of the track in 2:16½, the greatest performance of any horse at this time of year. The first and last quarters were trotted in 35" Splan, Hickok and Bither say that the track is the fastest they ever saw, and have written Blair to bring Maud S. here, and say she can beat her record without doubt.

When horses eat their oats too rapidly the evil may be checked by placing some clean cobblestones in the box. The horse will thus be compelled to pick his oats slowly, masticate them more thoroughly, and they will do him much more good than if hurriedly eaten in the ordinary way.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

## THIS AND THAT.

The prince of walls—a baby.  
Wise's Axle Grease is cheapest to wear out because it out wears all others and keeps oily.

A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarn of a person as long as his patience would allow, said to him,—"What a pity it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary to your happiness!"

Chas. A. Wilson, St. Louis, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me of diseased stomach and indigestion."

A little fellow lately asked his parents to take him to church with them. They said he must wait till he was older. "Well," was his shrewd suggestion in response, "you had better take me now, for when I get bigger I may not want to go."

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Christianburg, Va. 50 cts. at druggists.

"I wouldn't call a boy of mine 'Allas,'" said Mrs. Jones, of Huntsville, Ala., "if I had a hundred to name. Men by that name is allus cuttin' up capers. Here's Allas Thompson, Allas Williams, Allas the Nighthawk—all been took up for stealin'."

The surprising success of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound for the several diseases peculiar to women forcibly illustrates the importance of her beneficent discovery and the fact that she knows how to make the most of it.—Dr. Haskell.

"My son," said the priest, with mild reproach, "some of these days when you find yourself with only a thin plank between you and eternal damnation, you'll be glad to have a great sinner stand between you and this world!"

The rare effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are thorough and permanent. If there is a lurking taint of scrofula about you, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

An excommunicated member of a Memphis church attempted to whip the pastor because he refused to let him partake of the communion. The minister was equal to the occasion, however, and the assaulting party is languishing in the hospital for a few days. Let all pugilistic laymen take warning.

The Howe scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Sellick & Co., agents, Chicago. When are watches easily stolen? When they are off their guard.

Good, effective remedies prove themselves. If a certain preparation is offered as a sure remedy for rheumatism and a dozen or hundred trials are made without avail, of course our faith recoils from the so-called remedy. If a person, suffering from rheumatism, is advised to try the celebrated Home Sanative Cordial for a cure he may be skeptical at first, but as sure as he gives it a fair trial his skepticism vanishes. This preparation proves its own claims.

The only kind of cake children don't cry for—A cake of soap.

"A Celebrated Case." It seems probable that Mr. Michael O'Connor, of Galesburg, Ill., is not related to the celebrated Charles O'Connor. He says: "Samaritan Nerve cured me of dyspepsia and general debility." There is one consoling thought in a late spring. It put off the apple coil as long as possible.

Terrible Sufferings. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—I have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and, as a result of its use, she is perfectly well. J. Bailey, Burdett, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" purify the blood and cure constipation.

A contemporary mentions a case beyond the ordinary oculist. It is that of a young lady who, instead of a pupil, has a professor in her eye.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.—A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

It was a cold day for the noble young man when the pretty girl who wanted to be complimentary and say he looked swell, let her grammar get away with her to the extent that she should say he looked swollen!

"Do not fear, you carry Caesar," said that illustrious emperor to his boatman in the storm. And we can say to the thousands who are compelled to admit sorrowfully that they have some form of kidney disease, "Do not fear; there is a Caesar among kidney medicines. It is Hunt's Remedy, and it will cure you. Before it is commanding power, kidney ailments flee as conquered enemies. Its cures are marvelous; its way unquenched. It reaches cases that are given up, and it cures all who are afflicted in stomach, bladder, kidneys or liver, we come with the encouraging cry, 'Do not fear! there is sure relief in Hunt's Remedy!'"

Louisa had the toothache, and cried. Her mother tried to pacify her. "I'm ashamed of you. I wouldn't be such a baby before every body." "Oh, yes, mamma, it's all very well for you; when your teeth ache you can take them out."

Cheapest Fashion Magazine in the world 100 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1000 engravings each issue. 50 cents per year; single copies, 15 cents. Strawbridge & Clothier 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

JAMES W. JUDY, Tallula, Menard county, Ills., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

PHIL C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

L. P. MUIR, Chicago, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the United States or Canada. All correspondence promptly answered.

COL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, Iowa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country, at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Poland China Hogs and Cows and Sheep. Anything in the herd for sale.

J. W. BLAKFORD, Boone, Iowa, breeder of China Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds and breeds and sells Jersey cattle, Friesian cattle, imported stock at head of herd. Catalogue and price list free.

JERSEY RED HOGS and Spanish and American Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by J. N. Rozelle, Breckenridge, Mo.

HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspection of their herds is invited.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breckinridge, Mo., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirklington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

## Kentucky Short-Horn Cattle!

Important public sales of 130 Short-Horn cattle, by Messrs. Hamilton, Senator John S. Williams and A. W. Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and T. Corwin Anderson, of Side View, Montgomery county, Ky., at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., June 27, 28 and 29, 1883. Messrs. Hamilton, of "Flat Creek," near Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell on Wednesday, June 27, fifty choice animals from their large herd, including 2 red two-year-old BATES BARRING-TON HEIFERS, (perhaps the best in breeding and merit that have been offered of this celebrated family in the past five years in America or England); 2 Kirklevingtons, 2 Fines, 4 Constables, 4 Knightleys, 6 Alexander Miss Wileys, 2 Filligrees, 2 Victorias, 23 head of "Flat Creek," Young Marys, Phylises and Josephines, (topped by the very purest Bates and Duke sires). For catalogues, apply to A. L. Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.

Senator John S. Williams and A. W. Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell on Thursday, June 28, a choice draft of 30 head from their herd, consisting of Kirklevingtons, Places, Marys and Phylises, and about 15 YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS of the above families, of extra breeding and individual merit, most of which are ready for service. Geneva and the purest bred Wild Eyes Bull in England or America. (The son of the 4th Duke of A. W. Hamilton, or Senator John S. Williams, Mt. Sterling, Ky.)

T. Corwin Anderson, of Side View, Montgomery county, Ky., will on Friday June 29 sell 60 head of extra bred Short-Horns, including a lot of choice bred Places, Hipses, Crags, Duchesses of Clarence, Darlington, Mazurkas, Filligrees, Barringtons, Jones, "Springesses" and other USEFUL FAMILIES. These cattle are mostly yearling and 2-year-old, springing in calf, and not having the advantage of shelter or stable this winter, will be in only ordinary breeding condition. They are mostly the get of the 8th DUKE OF VINEWOOD, (the son of the 4th Duke of Geneva and grandson of the 14th Duke of Thordale, the two MOST NOTED AND VALUED BULLS ever in Kentucky, if not in the United States), and imported Wild Eyes Bull, (the son of the Duke of Cohaught, the only bull of any breed that has sold for over \$22,000). For catalogues apply to T. C. Anderson, Side View, Kentucky.

TERMS: For all these sales, cash, or 4 months negotiable paper with approved security, bearing 8 per cent. interest from date.

KANSAS SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Robert Patton, M. D., Hannibal, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn Cattle of the best families. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.

JAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 2939 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

ANGUS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE.—W. H. Leonard, Mount Leonard, Mo., importers and breeders of Angus and Galloway cattle and Spanish and native Jacks.

D. W. MCQUITT, breeder of Merino sheep, Berkshire swine and high class Poultry, Rochester, Mo. Has 400 rams ready for this year's service.

CHARLES E. LEONARD, proprietor Ranswood herd of Short-horn Cattle, imported Spanish Jacks and Merino Sheep, Bell Air, Cooper Co., Mo., or Princeton, Mo. P. R. R.

HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo. Crags, Barringtons, Harts, Places Acombs, &c. Kirklevington Duke 23388 at head of herd.

JERSEY RED PIGS for Sale. We are breeding from 40 head of choice Jersey Red Pigs. Pigs ready for sale after June 1st. Correspondence solicited. Address N. J. State Reform School, Janesburg, N. J.

W. H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., breeds and deals in Thoroughbred Merino Sheep of large size and best quality. Rams and ewes always for sale at prices as low as the lowest.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep, size, constitution and amount of cleaned wool a specialty. Stock rams for sale.

WILL R. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Grand Aldrie No. 820 S. H. R. a Renick Rose of Sharon at head of herd. Good stock for sale.

PALMER, Sturgeon, Boone County, Mo., breeder of short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Fifth Duke of Aachen (Rose of Sharon) Commander (pure) Boon at head of herd.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers.

MERINO SHEEP.—H. V. Pugsley, Plattaburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stands at head of flock. Call or write.

C. F. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

P. A. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

R. T. MCULLY & BRO., Lees Summit, Mo., breeders and importers of thoroughbred Merino sheep of the very best strains. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep, choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Mo., breeder of Merino sheep, 7,000 to select from. Call or write. Prices reasonable.

JOS. E. MILLER, Ellwood Stock Farm, Belleville, Ill., breeder of Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine.

CHAS. F. MILLS, Springfield, Ills., importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Purity of blood and reasonable prices guaranteed.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. H. W. Tonkins, J. Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeders of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship pigs to St. Louis.

G. W. Pleasants, Wright City, Mo., offers for sale choice fowls and eggs of L. Brahms, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. Leghorns and Aylesbury Ducks. Established 1871.

D. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

D. R. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Ornate Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Sharon Geneva 10497 at the head of herd. Young bulls for sale.

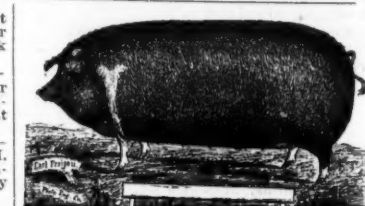
H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairieville or Louisiana, Mo.

SETH WARD & SON, Westport, Mo., breeders of the best families—Ayrshire, Dutchess, Fletchers, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Roan Duchesses, Hudson Duchesses, Constables, Minns, Hipses, Darlington, Crags, Rose of Sharon, Vellums, Mazurkas, Miss Wileys, Barrington Roses, Young Marys, Oxford of Vinewood 3d, 32427, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

L. W. ASHBY, Locust Grove Herd, Calhoun, La., breeder of Berkshire swine of the largest and best quality. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HERMAN ROESCH, St. Louis, Mo., bird and pet stock breeder, will buy, sell and exchange High-class Poultry, Pigeons and pet stock. Has for sale: Dogs, Rabbits, Guinea-pigs, Ferrets, Maltese cats, Canaries, Red-birds, Mocking-birds. Eggs for hatching from 20 varieties of land and water fowls. Send stamp for price list.

G. C. WRIGHT, Pacific, Mo., or 906 Pine St., St. Louis, breeder of Plymouth Rock Game Geese, Bantam, Georgia, Shawl Neck Game chickens, best in U. S.; Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys, and all kinds of fancy fowls. Eggs for hatching. Also Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.



DAVID A. WATTS, Breeder of Poland-China Hogs, Sumner, Laurence Co., Ill. My herd has been selected from the most prominent herds of Ohio and Indiana and has



## The Home Circle.

**THE HAMMER AND THE SAW.**  
There's the music of the birds,  
And the music of the bees;  
There's the music of the forests  
In the grand old trees;  
Nature's symphony is sweet,  
And without a single flaw,  
Yet there's nothing like the music  
Of the Hammer and the Saw.  
Hail to Liberty and Peace!  
Hail to Order, Heaven's first law!  
And the world's ennobling chorus  
Of the Hammer and the Saw.

Though the little birds may sing,  
And the balmy zephyrs blow,  
Yet the larder may be empty,  
And the wheat crop low;  
But when labor strikes a note,  
Then the heart that was in awe,  
Dances lightly to the music  
Of the Hammer and the Saw.  
Hail to Liberty and Peace!  
Hail to Order, Heaven's first law!  
And the world's ennobling chorus  
Of the Hammer and the Saw.

The man may not be skilled  
For the harp or for the lyre,  
But have caught an inspiration  
From ambition's noble fire,  
"I'll earn my bread and bed,  
Though," he cries, "a crust and straw,  
While I'm climbing to the music  
Of the Hammer and the Saw!"  
Hail to Liberty and Peace!  
Hail to Order, Heaven's first law!  
And the world's ennobling chorus  
Of the Hammer and the Saw.

—Mrs. M. A. Kidder, in N. Y. Ledger.

Another Schoolma'am.

I have been a reader of your paper for some time, and am always interested in the Circle. I greatly admire May Myrtle's poetry, and I'd like to see it.

To Schoolma'am I would say I am a "sister in the profession." I live in south-eastern Kansas and like it better than any other place I have ever visited. I think Kansas far ahead of many of the older states, although some eastern people seem to think it a land of heathenism and rattlesnakes. Perhaps it is because they have never visited the West.

To such I would say if you have any desire so to do, come and see for yourselves and perhaps you will be satisfied as to the result.

GERTRUDE.

June, 1883.  
Welcome Gertrude to the Home Circle. When writing again please sign your own name as well as your nom de plume.

## An Indian in Camp.

Again permit me a small space in your columns; that is, a small corner where the critics will not get hold of me, for you cannot expect as much of an Indian as you do of our white brothers, such as Bon Ami, Paulus and Christopher Columbus. Our war is about over, and most of the Creek Indians have gone to work, but here we will let the Creeks flow silently by, for fear we will have them to ford, and I will try to tell you something about our country.

We have one of the finest farming countries in the world. The Creeks have a much better farming country than we (the Cherokees) have, but for stock, we have equally as good. The prairies around Muskogee are mostly hilly, and on some of the hills you can see for miles; most of the hills are rocky, flint and sandstone; the flint such as was used by our people in old times for making arrow-heads, hatchets and knives. I have quite a collection of these old relics. Here where we live, on the banks of the Arkansas river, used to be an old battle ground, and in the late war there were some of the old Indians that used their bows and arrows. I was surprised when Es pi he Chee and his band were brought in by the soldiers to see some of them with their bows and arrows and blankets, as I thought the Creeks had quit those old habits of dress.

I am a Cherokee, but have lived among the Creeks the most of my life, yet did not know there were any so far behind the fashion. The style of cooking among us will last as long as the Indian. The first thing a full-blood does, when his company comes in, is to set out a bowl of sofky, as it is called in our language, which is a kind of soup made of corn boiled and set away for two or three days; that is a token of friendship. Then, for travelling, there is what is called in our language, sofky, which is made of corn parched in ashes and then pounded into flour. This, put away in water, is a very good drink in warm weather.

I believe I commenced to write about our country and am about lost in the hills, so will now try to find my way out and tell about it the next time.

FARMER.

Muskogee, I. T. June 1, 1883.  
The Indian is welcome to the Home Circle, and will, we hope, soon come again.—Ed. R. W.

## Weary Women.

Nothing is more reprehensible and thoroughly wrong than the idea that a woman fulfils her duty by doing an amount of work that is far beyond her strength. She not only does not fulfill her duty, but she most signally fails in it; and the failure is truly deplorable. There can be no sadder sight than that of a broken-down, overworked wife and mother—a woman that is tired all her life through. If the work of the household cannot be accomplished by order, system and moderate work, without the necessity of wearing heart-breaking toll, toll that is never ended and ever begun, without making life a treadmill of labor, then, for the sake of humanity, let the work go. Better live in the midst of disorder than that order should be purchased at so high a price—the cost of health, strength, happiness and all that makes life endurable. The woman who spends her life in unnecessary labor is unfitted for the highest duties at home. She should be the haven of rest to which both husband and children turn for peace and refreshment. She should be the careful, intelligent adviser and guide of the one, the tender and confident help-mate of the other. How is it possible for a woman, exhausted in body, as a natural consequence in mind also, to perform either of these of-

fices? No, it is not possible. The constant strain is too great. Nature gives way beneath it. She loses health and spirits and hopefulness, and more than all, her youth—the last thing that a woman should allow to slip from her; for no matter how old she is in years, she should be young in heart and feeling, for the youth of age is sometimes more attractive than youth itself. To the over-worked woman this green old age comes on her serene and yellow before it is time. Her disposition is ruined, her temper is soured, and her very nature is changed by the burden which, too heavy to carry, is dragged along as long as wearied feet and tired hands can do their part. Even her affections are blunted and she becomes merely a machine—a woman without the time to be womanly, a mother without the time to train and guide her children as only a mother can, a wife without the time to sympathize with and cheer her husband, a woman so over-worked during her sole thought when the night comes her rest and most intense longing are for the rest and sleep that probably will not come, and even if it should, that she is too tired to enjoy. Better by far let everything go unfinished, to live as best she can, than to entail on herself the curse of overwork.—Sanitary Magazine.

## Good Health.

## The Putonia Cure.

Mrs. H. M. Lewis, of The Western Farmer, has written pleasantly and suggestively of a discouraged young woman, who, having worse than wasted her substance on doctors and druggists, at last had the good fortune to meet a true friend of sense, who plainly told her she had fooled away time and money enough in the demoralising atmosphere of medicine, shut out from the fullness and life of God's sunshine and pure air. So floriculture was prescribed as a certain and pleasant panacea;

"Try cultivating the putonia in the highest style of art. Search the catalogues and get the best seeds and plants. After that prepare the soil; let it be rich leaf mould, and guano. Stir and work it all yourself, and before the summer is over you will be as well as any of us."

In sheer desperation, and with feeble faith, she acted on this hint; advanced by easy stages, and is now healthy and happy, and, naturally enough, enthusiastic about the chosen plant which was the agent of her rescue.

"First, she obtained the best possible seeds of single varieties; next, purchased from the greenhouse young plants and cuttings of double and semi-double varieties; these were put out in the garden as soon as the weather permitted in spring, and when the flowers appeared, if one of inferior quality was seen, it was ruthlessly pulled up. In this way she succeeded in getting only true, free-blooming, brilliant flowers. They showed themselves in many shades of rose-color, in brown, pink, purple, crimson, white, dark violet, and three varieties of green—one of them of great size. Some were fringed, others blotched, striped and bordered, while others were covered with a net-work of purple, green, or brown. Some of the flowers were as small as a 10 cent piece, others as large as a hollyhock; and one year she originated four varieties of double ones—one a pinkish flesh color that would have been a treasure had a professional florist originated it. Was it astonishing that scores of visitors came from far and near to see the beautiful flowers that were the talk of the country? In growing these flowers, she, assisted by bees and insects, slightly interfered with nature's workings. The pollen from one flower was carefully sifted upon the pistil of another, and by thus impregnating some of the flowers, rare beautiful ones were produced that astonished herself and friends—for a number of her hybrids were entirely new. When the double and single are fecundated in this manner the result is a double or semi-double one. This is the only way by which seeds can be obtained from double varieties."

A friend who started in the nursery business with one acre of land and now has 400 acres devoted to the raising of ornamental plants, said in a recent note to us: "If women and men, too, would spend more time in the open air, with a little light labor, there would be fewer doctor bills to pay. I should not have been here to-day had I led an indoor life. Of this I am well assured."

## Useful Recipes.

**LIQUID GLUE.**—S. L. M. writes: Will you please give me a recipe for making a good liquid glue from common glue? A. Fill a glass jar with broken glue of the best quality, then fill it up with acetic acid, keep the jar in hot water for a few hours, until the glue is all melted, and you will have an excellent glue always ready.

**WHITEWASH.**—The following is a good way to mix whitewash. It will not rub off: Mix up half a pailful of lime and water, ready to put on the wall; then take one-quarter pint of flour, mix it up with the water; then pour on it boiling water, sufficient quantity to thicken it; pour it while hot into the whitewash, stir all together and it is ready for use.

**A SIMPLE GLUE POT.**—There are a great many times, truthfully says one of our contemporaries, when a glue pot in the house is a "well spring of pleasure," and is an economical investment, especially when one of the kind here described: Buy at a tin shop one small tin cup, costing five cents, and a larger one, costing about ten cents, in which the smaller one can be set; five or six cents' worth of glue will mend a great many broken articles, or will fasten things that have become unglued. Put the glue in the small cup with a little water; put boiling water in the larger one, and set the glue pot in it; in a few minutes the glue will melt and be ready for use.

**PASTE FOR GUM BOOTS.**—J. H. Z. asks: Can you give me through your Scientific American a receipt for a paste that will paste gum or leather soles on gum boots? A. Rubber cement is prepared by dissolving India-rubber in carbon disulphide, chloroform, or benzene; apply it to both portions of the soles. 2. Also, how can I keep flowers from withering when plucked from the bush, and kept out of water? Is there anything better than sprinkling them with cold water? A. Keep the stems in water in which 25 grains ammonium chloride have been dissolved.

## A MALARIAL VICTIM.

The Trying Experience of a Prominent Minister in the Tropics and at the North.

(To the Editor.)  
The following circumstances, drawn from my personal experience, are so important and really remarkable that I have felt called upon to make them public. Their truth can be amply verified:

In 1875 I moved from Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., to Florida, which state I intended to make my future residence. I purchased a home on the banks of the St. John's river, and settled down, as I thought, for life. The summer following the first winter, I was conscious of most peculiar sensations which seemed to be the accompaniment of a change of climate. I felt a sinking at the pit of the stomach accompanied by occasional dizziness and nausea. My head ached. My limbs pained me and I had an oppressive sense of weariness. I had a thirst for acids and my appetite was weak and uncertain. My digestion was impaired and my food did not assimilate. At first I imagined it was the effort of nature to become acclimated and so I thought little of it. But my troubles increased until I became restless and feverish, and the physicians informed me I was suffering from malarial fever. This continued in spite of all the best physicians could do, and I kept growing steadily worse. In the year 1880 my physicians informed me a change of climate was absolutely necessary—that I could not survive another summer in the south. I determined to return north, but not to the extreme portion, and so I took up my residence at Upper Sandusky, in Central Ohio. The change did not work the desired cure, and I again consulted physicians. I found that they were unable to effect a permanent cure, and when the extreme warm weather of summer came on I grew so much worse that I gave up all hope. At that time I was suffering terribly. How badly, only those can appreciate who have contracted malarial disease in tropical regions. It seemed as if death would be a greater relief than any other blessing. But notwithstanding all this, I am happy to state that I am to-day a perfectly well and healthy man. How I came to recover so remarkably can be understood from the following card voluntarily published by me in the Sandusky, O. Republican, entitled:

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

**EDITORS REPUBLICAN:** During my recent visit to Upper Sandusky, so many inquiries were made relative to what medicine, or course of treatment had brought such a marked change in my system, I feel it to be due to the proprietors and to the public to state that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure accomplished for me what other medicines and physicians had failed to do. The malarial poison which had worked its way so thoroughly through my system during my five years residence in Florida, had brought me to the verge of the grave, and physicians had pronounced my case incurable; but that is not to be wondered at, as it was undoubtedly one of the worst on record. Hough Brothers, of your city, called my attention to the medicine referred to, and induced me to try a few bottles. So marked was the change after four weeks' trial that I located its use, and now after three months, the cure is complete. This is not written for the benefit of Warner & Co., but for the public, and especially for any person troubled with malarial or bilious attacks.

Such is the statement I made, without solicitation, after my recovery, and such I stand by at the present moment. I am convinced that Warner's Safe Kidney is all that is claimed to be, and as such deserves the great favor it has received. A remedy which can cure the severest case of tropical malaria of five years' standing certainly cannot fail to cure those minor malarial troubles which are so prevalent and yet so serious.

ALFRED DAY,  
Pastor Universalist Church,  
Woodstock, O., May 10, 1883.

## CHAFF.

The love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the infirm excitement of passions and vices.—Beecher.

Do you want to save money and time? Use Wise's Axe Grease.

In youth we feel richer for every new illusion;—Madame Swetchine.

No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. Any color 10 cents.

Melodies die out like the pipe of Pan, with the ears that love them and listen for them.—George Eliot.

Miss Rosa Trotz, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have found Brown's Iron Bitters to be a true tonic."

The first of all virtues is innocence; the next is modesty. If we banish Modesty out of the world, she carries away with her half the virtue that is in it.—Aldrich.

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

To the common reader, wishes to refuse contents herein by saying No. She who explains wants to be convinced.—Alfred de Musset.

A whisker dye must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant in appearance, and cheap in price. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits.

Napoleon I. might have been the Washington of France; he preferred to be another Attila—a question of taste.—F. A. Dulvage.

Persons of sedentary habits often suffer with kidney affections. Sufferers from this weakening and dangerous disease, by a persistent use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, will restore the kidneys to their wonted health and vigor.

Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets.—Napoleon.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could afford me no relief. In my despair I commenced the use of your "Favorable Prescription." It speedily effected my cure and permanent cure. Yours thankfully, Mrs. Paul R. Baxter, Iowa City, Ia.

There is in all this cold and hollow world no fount of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within a mother's heart.—Hemans.

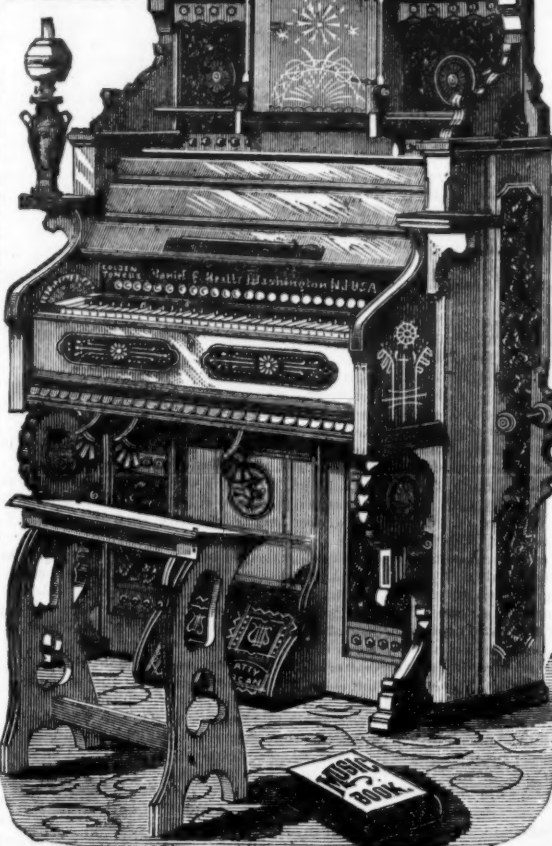
Fear Not.—All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured by your own neighbor, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

What novelty is worth the sweet monotony where everything is known, and loved because it is known?—George Eliot.

"My skin, which has been covered with scaly sores, has become clean, smooth and soft as a lady's. My hands were covered with little dry scabs. They have disappeared and I am better than I have been for twenty years, using Dr. Benson's Skin Cure." A. M. Noble, N. C., July 5, 1882.

Love has a way of cheating itself consciously, like a child who plays at solitary hide and seek; it is pleased with assurances that it all the while disbelieves.—George Eliot.

\$125.00  
FOR ONLY  
\$65.00  
Buy it as an  
INVESTMENT.



View Latest Style RESONANT WALNUT Case No. 15,000.

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:** Keys, Lumber, Steel Springs, Rubber Cloth, Reed Boards, etc., used in the construction of this instrument, are of the best quality and are bought from the very same parties that sell to all other organ makers in the United States and Canada. The Beethoven, therefore, contains more Reeds, more Stops, more musical combination effects than an organ of ordinary make at four times its cost.

**HOW TO ORDER.** Enclosed find \$65.00 for Beethoven Organ in your latest style case. I have read your statement and I order on condition that it must prove exactly as represented in this advertisement, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money with interest from the very moment I forwarded it, at six per cent, according to your offer. I will very promptly return to you this money, and I will send you a receipt for it in full for \$125.00, and box and ship you the organ just as it is advertised. I will warrant for six years. Money refunded with interest from date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use.

**DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
A beneficial dressing preferred to similar articles because of its purifying and refreshing qualities. It restores to Gray Hair the Youthful Color and prevents dandruff and falling out of the hair.  
50c. & \$1.00, H. & C. Co., N.Y.

**FLORISTON COLOGNE**  
Knows the finest flower extracts in Holland. Delicate, very lasting. No odor like it. Be sure you get FLORISTON Cologne, signature of H. & C. Co., N.Y., on every label. 25c. & 50c., at druggists and dealers in perfumery.

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.**  
Is a Positive Cure  
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.  
A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.  
The Greatest Medical Discovery since the Dawn of History.  
It cures the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and strength to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.  
Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.  
It removes fatigues, restores all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER  
Will eradicate every variety of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man, woman or child. Indistinct on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 255 and 257 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Compound. The true counterpart, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25c. cents per box.

**AYER'S AGUE CURE**  
Contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

**WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE** to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**  
Sold by all Druggists.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and full particulars. Address R. H. Baker & Co., Portland, Me.

## BEATTY'S 27 STOP BEETHOVEN ORGANS \$65.00

Regular Price \$125.00 without Bench, Book and Music.

The Beethoven is beyond a doubt the most popular Cabinet Organ ever placed upon the market. During the past 119 working days 6,434 were manufactured and shipped to all parts of the civilized world. The factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand, working nights by Edison's Electric Light to fill orders promptly. If you are about to purchase a Cabinet Organ or to buy one as an investment, to see again you should visit yourself of the special limited offer as below. (Be sure to read Description of Stops 26 and 27, see below.)

**A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTRUMENT.**  
There are TEN FULL SETS OF GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS built upon an entirely new and scientific plan, producing music equal to an organ, costing four times its value of other makes. The Reeds are arranged in the Reed Board, as follows:  
1st. Set of 1000 French Horn Reeds. 2nd. Set of 1000 Violoncello Reeds.  
3rd. Set of 1000 Bassoon Reeds. 4th. Set of 1000 Clarinet Reeds.  
5th. Set of 1000 Bassoon Reeds. 6th. Set of 1000 Clarinet Reeds.  
7th. Set of 1000 Bassoon Reeds. 8th. Set of 1000 Clarinet Reeds.  
9th. Set of 1000 Bassoon Reeds. 10th. Set of 1000 Clarinet Reeds.

Special attention is called to the number of stops in this famous instrument. With combinations are produced, THIS MAKING 27 STOP ORGANS. (See below for ORIGINAL LIST OF STOPS.)

**27 STOPS, as follows:**  
1. Clarion, 8 ft. tone. 2. Violoncello, 8 ft. tone. 3. Bassoon, 8 ft. tone. 4. Clarinet, 8 ft. tone. 5. French Horn, 8 ft. tone. 6. Piccolo, 8 ft. tone. 7. Flute, 8 ft. tone. 8. Trumpet, 8 ft. tone. 9. Trombone, 8 ft. tone. 10. Tuba, 8 ft. tone. 11. Bell, 8 ft. tone. 12. Chime, 8 ft. tone. 13. Gong, 8 ft. tone. 14. Cymbal, 8 ft. tone. 15. Snare Drum, 8 ft. tone. 16. Bass Drum, 8 ft. tone. 17. Tom Tom, 8 ft. tone. 18. Triangle, 8 ft. tone. 19. Castanets, 8 ft. tone. 20. Maracas, 8 ft. tone. 21. Tambourine, 8 ft. tone. 22. Zither, 8 ft. tone. 23. Piano, 8 ft. tone. 24. Organ, 8 ft. tone. 25. Harp, 8 ft. tone. 26. Violin, 8 ft. tone. 27. Viola, 8 ft. tone.

**Latest Improvements:** 26 MAESTRO PERCUSSION, open Patented Combination Reel, 20 which is added the ACRUSTIC, EXPRESSION Compass or Pedal, showing at a glance the amount of pressure upon the instrument, same as a compass to the ship so is this new improvement to the Organ. (See cut shown under the lamp or side of case.) Case has built from hardwoods Solid Black Walnut (if preferred Ash or Elmwood). In Solid Mahogany Case only \$15.00 extra. (Height, 72 ins. Depth, 24 ins. Length, 48 ins.) All cases are painted with gold and silver leaf, and stand the test of any climate; handsome rubbed, varnish finish and polished, carved and ornamented with arabesque designs in gold. IT IS BUILT TO LAST NOT FOR SHOW. THE CASE IS VERY HANDSOME. Contains Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Treble (Upright) Bass, Steel Springs, Nickel Plated, Solid Brass, and other fine details. REGULAR CATALOGUE PRICE OF THE BEETHOVEN, IN THE ABOVE LIST, IS \$125.00 without Bench, Book and Music.

**SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER TO READERS OF "RURAL WORLD"**  
If you will remit me only \$65.00 and the annexed coupon within ten days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, and Music, exactly the same as I sell for \$125.00. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's free trial given and a full guarantee for six years. GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL JUNE 14, 1883.

**Coupon** On receipt of this Coupon from any readers of "RURAL WORLD" and \$65.00 in cash by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express prepaid, or by check on your bank, if forwarded within 10 days from date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this Coupon for \$65.00 as part payment on my celebrated 27 Stop Beethoven Organ, with Bench, Book, etc., providing the cash balance of \$65.00 accompanies this Coupon, and I will send you a receipted bill in full for \$125.00, and box and ship you the organ just as it is advertised. I will warrant for six years. Money refunded with interest from date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use.

**DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

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**DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

**COUPON** On receipt of this Coupon from



## The Dairy.

## Dairying in Arkansas.

The Fayetteville, Ark. Democrat of 31st May, has this to say of the dairy business in its neighborhood:

Some of our farmers think the making and sale of butter is too small and unprofitable a business to engage in. They are very much mistaken, as the following "butter item" evidences: Our merchant, Mr. John Q. Benbrook, handles all the butter made by Mr. David Divilbliss, a good and prosperous farmer living in Richland township. Since the first of January he has bought from Mr. D. 333 1-2 pounds of butter for which he paid him \$7.50. The butter was made from six cows and at the same time Mr. Divilbliss' large family was supplied with all the milk and butter they could use. And furthermore, the butter is of such an excellent quality that it always brings five cents more on the pound than the market price.

That is \$15 per month for six cows or \$2.50 per month for each cow. In our last week's issue we said:

T. W. Virden of Godfrey, Madison county, Ill., is a successful dairyman. He has four cows, three-quarter Jerseys, from which he made last week 100 lbs. of butter. This he has customers for in Alton, who pay him 35 cents per pound for it all the year round, and have done so for five years. He breeds only to a thoroughbred bull, hence his stock is every year improving.

Here then we have cows giving one pound per day which sells for 35 cents, at which rate each would yield to the owner for the 150 days from January to 31st, May \$52.50, and for six such cows \$315 in place of the \$75 for the man of Arkansas.

Will our brother of the Democrat please point this out to Mr. Divilbliss and tell him the secret is found in good stock, a well made article and a good market, all of which are within his reach. There is a bright opening in Arkansas for good dairy work; it may be commenced by the owner testing each of his cows and finding which pays the best, then fatten the others and send to the butcher, and breed his good ones to a thoroughbred Jersey or Holstein bull.

## Testing Dairy Cows.

A good idea is suggested by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, who advocates the testing of the butter-producing powers of common cows as well as the Jerseys and Guernseys. He says: "Owners and breeders of Jerseys and Guernseys in different parts of the country, from time to time, test the butter-producing powers of their herds, and find that certain cows in the herd. This has of late come to be attended with considerable blowing of horns, and stripped of its disguise is, I believe, understood to be an advertisement. Of course, when the animal subjected to the test performs handsomely at the pail, the result is of value to other breeders. If a test is valuable to any particular breed it is of value to another breed. If a test is of value for the purpose of showing farmers how that breed is superior to the common stock of the country, then the same test should be applied to common cows.

"I would like to see farmers who must and will continue to breed from common stock, make periodically tests of all the cows in their dairies. An animal, even if she is a scrub, that will produce ten pounds of butter per week is of more value for breeding purposes than one that will only produce five pounds, because the chances are many that her calf will inherit the qualities of its dam. She is also of much more value in the dairy. It would be a most excellent thing for a farmer to know how many cows he is keeping that are unable to produce five pounds of butter per week. The farmer can make a test that will be approximately correct, at much less cost than that of a public test. It would not have to be sworn to, or to be advertised, and would satisfy the farmer himself, who is the only one concerned. By all means, let us have tests of our common cows as well as tests of Jerseys or Guernseys."

## Establishing Cheese Factories.

BY L. B. ARNOLD.

"What is the best mode of establishing and operating a cheese factory in a locality where a pretty large number of farmers own a few cows each, their principal business being grain-growing?"

There are two principal modes of establishing cheese factories.

One way is to form a joint stock company for the purchase of a site, erection of buildings and managing the business, making the amount of stock equal to the estimated cost of the plant. This stock divided into shares, the same as is done in other stock companies, and the shares taken by those who are to patronize the factory, according to the amount of patronage they respectively propose to furnish. Officers are selected to represent the company and conduct its affairs, but the business of managing the factory is usually entrusted to an executive committee of three or five of the principal stockholders. This committee erects the buildings, employs a manufacturer and looks after the concern generally, keeping things in working order and making all needful regulations. The company generally employ one or more salesmen, who sell all the products and distribute the net proceeds according to the milk furnished in producing them.

Another mode of establishing a factory is, for one man or a very few men, to build and own the factory and site, and to operate the same. When such a mode is adopted the farmers of the neighborhood generally bind themselves to furnish the milk of a certain number of cows for a stated number of years, in order to secure the owner or owners of the factory against loss, or, at least, to share the risk with him.

Which of these modes is the better one depends largely upon the parties who enter into the undertaking. If the stock company contains a few large dairymen, who are active, intelligent and enterprising, and interested enough to look closely to the well-working of the factory, the business can be carried on with less expense than in any other way, as it saves the patrons all the profits of a middleman between the producers and purchasers. Generally, if one man who has considerable interest in the enterprise, and is capable of managing the

business, is made an executive committee, and salesman, the stock company will be run with the least friction and expense. When the whole direction of affairs and responsibility all rest on a single, interested individual, he will, if he is not hampered with restrictions, execute the business of the company more promptly, and with better effect, than it can be done when a number of men are employed to do the same work and share the responsibility. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and the larger the number concerned in the management of a factory the poorer that management will be. This has been the universal experience of stock companies run by large committees, and, as a consequence about four-fifths of the stock companies are run in a shabby and unprofitable manner. The work may be distributed and distinct parts assigned to different men, but the responsibility for conducting each distinct part should rest wholly upon one man.

## Dairy Notes.

The healthfulness of milk depends largely upon having clear and pure water for cows. Often that which appears clear, because free from sediment, contains the germs of disease, and these surely reappear in the milk.

The high price of butter, cheese and other dairy products continues long enough to show that it is not caused, by temporary crop failures. We must have a large increase of cows before they or their products are much cheaper.

It should be remembered that no matter how good and rich a milk a cow may be, it is unreasonable to expect the quantity and richness of the product to be kept up unless both the quantity and adaptability of the food are matters of attention. Do not expect impossibilities, even if you are the owner of prize milking animals.

Timothy Rogers, of Quincy, Ill., who is operating a stock farm of one thousand and ninety-two acres near Fall Creek, Ill., is preparing to go out of that line of business for the purpose of starting on the place an extensive creamery. The farm is especially adapted to creamery purposes, the place being supplied with abundant water privileges and as good pasturage as the country affords.

It is to be expected that creamery men must make a profit in order to sustain their business, and whenever the farmer realizes that so long as he can save the sweet milk for calves and pigs, save the labor of butter-making, and sells his cream for as much as the butter per pound would bring in the local market, this is all he need ask; but get more, if he can. In this way the creamery can be sustained and prove the farmer's best friend.

Prof. L. B. Arnold says the points in favor of dairying are: First, a dairy farm costs ten per cent. less to operate than grain-growing or mixed agriculture; second, the annual returns average a little more than other branches; third, prices are nearer uniform and more reliable; fourth, dairying exhausts the soil less; fifth, it is more secure against changes in the season, since the dairyman does not suffer so much from wet and frost and varying seasons, and he can, if prudent, protect against drought.

Increased attention is being given to dairying throughout Northern Missouri. It has for a number of years been one of the most profitable agricultural interests in Iowa, and we are glad to see it working south. Brookfield, in Lincoln Co., has a creamery now in operation; there is one at Green City, in Sullivan Co., one at Kirksville and one at Clarence, in Shelby Co.; one at LaPlata and one at Cambria, in Macon Co., and there has been one at Princeton, in Mercer Co., running successfully for several years.

To produce first class gilt-edge butter from a herd of Jersey cows, the food must be pure and wholesome at all times. Weeds in pasture or hay destroyed the fine flavor of the butter. Rag weed and others are as injurious in a manner as wild onions. The next great point is cleanliness, commencing at the yards and stables, and ending with the finishing of the butter. To wet cows' teats while milking is a filthy practice and should never be tolerated. If these rules are strictly adhered to and the modern dairy fixtures employed, the result will be satisfactory. If it is not then the dairy maid has neglected something, or she does not understand the business.

One of the principles of modern dairy farming is to have our cows give the most milk when dairy goods are at their highest price, which is invariably in winter. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a good herd of cows, coming into milk in September, October and November will, in the average, give from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk annually. The milk is worth, to sell at a factory, or to manufacture into butter or cheese, \$1.30 per hundred pounds, or \$58.50 as the average for each cow. In other words, dairy farming with one cow to eight acres on 160 acres produces \$1,100; modern dairy farming with one cow to four acres produces \$2,600, an increase of \$1,500 by an outlay for feed and help—a net profit of \$640, a sum sufficient to raise the price of and from \$50 per acre to \$100 per acre.

Brooklyn Bridge and Mayor Beatty: OR, GREAT PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND SELF-MADE MEN.

On the 3d of January, 1870, the work of preparing for the foundation of the towers of the now famous Brooklyn Bridge was begun. On April 1, 1870, Daniel F. Beatty left his father's home in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, penniless. To-day he owns the largest Reed Organ Works in existence, and doing a business of several millions of dollars annually. Credit is due to those who managed the great Bridge, same may be said in reference to Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, who now is shipping an organ every ten minutes.

SKINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Restorer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, &c.

The instruction we find in books is like fire. We fetch it from our neighbors, kindle it at home, communicate it to others, and it becomes the property of all.—Voltaire.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."—Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

## The Poultry Yard.

## To Keep Eggs.

1. Eggs may be kept for an indefinite time if packed when quite fresh in boxes with rock alum in shape like rock salt. Put in a thick layer of alum, then the eggs, small end down, cover with alum around and over them, and keep in a cool, dry place. 2. Black fresh line with boiling water; when cold, thin with cold water to the thickness of cream. Pack the eggs, small end down, in a barrel or in stone jars, then pour on the cold whitewash covering the eggs. Care must be used in taking them out, as they are easily cracked. This has been used with success for forty years. 3. Three gallons of water, four pint fresh slacked lime, one half pint salt. Use perfectly fresh eggs with sound shells. If more lime is put in it eats the shell; if more salt it hatches the yolks. Put them in carefully, they will keep perfectly good for a year or more. 4. Hold perfectly fresh eggs in boiling water while counting six. A wire basket can be used for this purpose. Be sure to have water enough to entirely cover the eggs. Let them dry and cool, then pack in oats. Put a layer of oats on the bottom of the keg or barrel sufficient to support the eggs. Pack them closely, small end down and proceed till the barrel is filled. Shake it gently to settle oats and eggs firmly. This method has given eggs a year after packing, in as good a state of preservation as when first packed, in answer to several inquiries.

A cross between nine blooded Light Brahmas and partridge Cochins, it is said produces the largest fowls known. After chicks are a month old, cracked corn and wheat screenings are better for them than dough.

Exhibiting poultry is generally a poor investment for breeding purposes. They are generally stuffed for some time previous to the shows, in order to attain the greatest possible weight, for other points being equal, the biggest bird gets the prize.

As soon as cockerels begin to grow they should be separated from the flock. They fatten readily though they grow rapidly, and do not grow very fat before they nearly gain their full growth. They are called "virgin cocks" and command nearly as high price as capons. Hence it pays to coop them separate from the rest of the flocks, which will do better in their absence. These and all other fowls should be marketed as soon as they are so fat as to show no further increase. This is all he need ask; but get more, if he can. In this way the creamery can be sustained and prove the farmer's best friend.

Mr. J. K. Felch being asked the three breeds he would select, if confined to thoroughbred fowls, answered: Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and White Leghorns. But were he to give up all save those from which he could secure the very best results in eggs, broilers and roasters, he would keep the Light Brahmas hens in numbers that, mated to a White Leghorn cock, would lay eggs enough for incubating purposes—the laying stock, broilers and poultry thus begin a cross-breed, Brahma and Leghorn. They will lay the best in all seasons of the year, and while the eggs are larger and generally dark-colored the hens lay as many as do the pure Leghorns, while the poultry is as nice as well be. There will be enough among them that will become broody in the whole, and much annoyance often experienced from setting hens is in this way dispensed with.

## The Pig Pen.

Jersey Red Register. SECRETARY'S OFFICE. ELK HORN, Wis., Feb. 26th, 1883.

EDITOR COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD: The importance and necessity of herd or record books in breeding is well known to all successful breeders. Recording animals and tracing lineage cannot be the greater value of the animal, that has a rich inheritance of a long line of meritorious ancestors. The "American Jersey Red Swine Club" has but recently been organized and a constitution issued, of which I send you some copies, also blanks for registration of animals. We solicit your co-operation, would be pleased to have you become a member and register whatever animals you deem best to build up an enviable reputation. We are very confident that the breeder, who is willing to keep a careful record, who will willingly invite the public to inspect and criticize, shows at once that he is willing to exercise care and to place each step on record. These written and recorded pedigrees promote integrity, and assist in building up and establishing a line of pure bred stock, and it is self-evident that a pure breed of animals cannot be kept without keeping accurate records of all animals used as breeders. The time has passed when buyers will be content and satisfied with verbal pedigrees—as well trace title to real estate by some one's say so. They must be recorded so as they can be verified. Please give me a list of your patrons, postoffice &c. Adjourned meeting June 1st, 1883.

W. H. MORRISON, Sec'y.

## Orchard Grass for Pigs.

Orchard grass, says F. D. Curtis, of New York State, writing to the Tribune, is a most valuable grass for permanent pig pasture on account of its starting so early in spring and its continuous growth during the entire season. It is the least affected by drought, of any grass with which I am acquainted, and it will also furnish the largest amount of fresh seed. Clover and timothy will furnish a greater bulk of hay, but neither of them, and especially timothy, which is very poor, will furnish anything like the amount of fresh growth. Orchard grass on rich land can be mown three times in one year, and, of course, when used for pasture there is the same vigorous growth. Have known it to furnish a good fresh bite three days after being cut close to the grounds, hence I am satisfied that it is the superior of any other

grass for permanent pasture. It will not run off like clover and timothy, as its long fibrous roots take a rank and deep hold of the ground, uniting at the top in a tussock or crown from which numberless blades of grass grow.

Success in raising pigs depends upon feeding liberally till the pigs are three or four months old. Let them have the run of a grass or clover pasture, and after the harvest they will do well on the wheat stubble. The cost of raising in this way is very little. In the winter they will need richer food. They should have warm quarters with plenty of straw.

The practice of some of the best farmers now is to keep pigs through the summer on green food, cut and carried to the pens, with a little grain, and what milk can be spared after butter-making. Spring pigs are thus made to weigh 200 pounds at seven months old, and, except in the last month, they get little grain. The best time to sell such pigs is at the beginning of cold weather, usually in October.

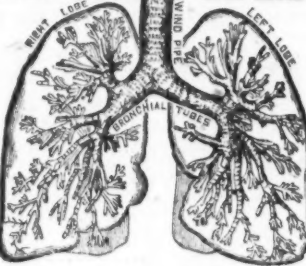
## The Apiary.

## Bees.

Many persons will just now purchase swarms and commence beekeeping; it is, therefore, essential that they should know something of the natural history of bees. We can calculate by the weight of the swarm the number of bees to the pound. The hive will then consist of queen, workers, and drones. The queen lays all the eggs, from which the inhabitants of the hive are produced. She deposits from two to three thousand daily for weeks in succession. The workers perform the essential duties, such as comb building, brood raising, and honey gathering. The drones are the males, and their approach at the swarming season for the fertilization of young queens is a wise provision of nature. They gather no honey, and are driven from the hive during the month of August, when their services are no longer required. Honey-comb consists of six-sided cells made from wax, which is not gathered, but elaborated from honey by the bees. Five worker cells measure one-inch across, and in these honey and pollen are stored and worker bees produced. The drone measure four to the inch, and in these the drones are raised. The cells in which queens are raised hang like acorns upon the side or end of the combs, and sometimes as many as twelve or fourteen may be found in a hive at swarming time. When a hive is deprived of its queen, previous to the introduction of a foreign sovereign, and fearing that her majesty may not be favorably received, the beekeeper must be careful to cut out all queen cells save an open one, on which he may cage the new queen as, when liberated after forty-eight hours' confinement, the bees imagine she has just emerged from the vacant cell, and acknowledge her authority at once. The queen no doubt lays all the eggs; but they must be kept warm by the bees until they produce tiny white grubs, which hatch out at the end of three days, and are then fed by the nurses with a mixture of honey, pollen, and water; when fully grown at the end of six days, they are sealed over with a brownish cup of wax and pollen mixed together. In twelve days they emerge from their incarceration perfect bees, thus occupying the cell for twenty-one days; first three days in the egg state, six in an unsealed grub, and twelve in a state of quietude esconced within the cell. Drones pass through like changes, but require twenty-five days to complete the transformation from an egg to a perfect drone. The drone brood may at any time be known by the size of the cells and their convex cupping. Bees can raise queens from eggs destined to become worker bees, provided that drones are abroad to mate with the young queens. Should this occur when no drones are about, all their efforts would be in vain, as the eggs deposited by such a queen would produce only drones; even the eggs laid in worker cells would produce miniature drones, and the hive go to ruin. Although the queen is much larger and more fully developed than the worker, she arrives at full maturity in five days' less time, and she hatches out in about eight days after being sealed in. The dose of royal jelly which she receives is said to hasten on the transformation scene. The queen lives five years, but the workers' life in summer does not exceed two months, but the bees hatched out in the autumn live till the following spring. Drones are to be found in May, but are driven out of the hive before the end of August, and their nervous nature prevents them returning to the hive, hence they die at once. As we advance in the practice of bee keeping, we must avail ourselves of the inventions of modern science, such as bar frame hives and comb foundations, as much valuable time is saved by their employment.—J. Traylor, in the Farmer's (Irish) Gazette.

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was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitations, but none have so fully met all the requirements needed for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe, its unparelleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promise. The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully changes and improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dandruff, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes it a matter of economy.

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## The Stock Yards.

### Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

By an unfortunate error last week, Hunter, Evans & Co., were not given due credit in sales made.

The two yards have gotten up a horse race; the Union Yards enter Gypsy, a running pony, which it is said has beaten all local cracks, except the Sherbrook horse; the National Yard men enter Billy the Kid, a roan Texas, five years old, without a record, owned by Fred Ott. The race is for \$100 a side, to be run on the Cote Brillante track Saturday, June 23d.

Maj. W. R. McFarlane, of Walker, Vernon Co., Mo., sent a big string of well fed cattle to Hunter, Evans & Co., 118 head in number for which \$600 was received. Maj. McFarlane ranks well as a feeder.

WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1883.

Receipts for 24 hours; cattle 2794, hogs 5086 sheep 1358.

**CATTLE**—The depression noted during the week vanished into thin air, and activity and strength took the place of sluggishness and weakness. There was a place for every grade of stock; stockers and feeders and butcher stuff all saleable but for these grades nothing was added in value; shipping cattle good and of light weight, however, took on about 10c and the movement was brisk. All grad of shipping steers, were better in tone and livelier from the first, but heavy cattle took on little if any quotable strength, though the movement and firmness gave rise to considerable additional lot talk. Representative sales:

118 native steers.....	1221	6 00
30 native steers.....	1188	5 35
19 grass Texas.....	935	4 00
41 native steers.....	1221	5 55
15 native steers.....	1203	5 25
15 native steers.....	1206	5 00
15 native steers.....	1209	5 25
22 corn-fed Texas.....	974	5 12 1/2
12 corn-fed Texas.....	846	5 12 1/2
40 southwest steers.....	888	4 35
20 native steers.....	1187	5 37 1/2
20 native steers.....	1187	5 37 1/2
16 native steers.....	1175	5 30
50 Arkansas mixed.....	598	3 25
25 Arkansas steers.....	688	3 35
5 butcher steers.....	888	3 35
12 butcher steers.....	1039	5 40
20 wintered Texas.....	888	4 40
23 wintered Texas.....	736	4 40
45 wintered Texas.....	911	4 40
18 butcher steers.....	1072	5 30
22 butcher steers.....	946	5 25
12 butcher steers.....	955	5 00
18 butcher steers.....	1170	5 35
45 butcher steers.....	986	5 40
17 butcher steers.....	1287	5 35
22 butcher steers.....	1038	5 30
67 corn-fed Texas.....	992	5 00
60 corn-fed Texas.....	946	5 00
40 grass Texas.....	850	3 35
43 grass Texas.....	913	3 30
44 grass Texas.....	913	3 30
20 native stockers.....	888	4 35

**HOGS**—Ten cents lower all round. Light hogs we quote at \$6 00 to \$6 25; common to fair mixed packing \$5 60 to \$5 75; fat packing and heavy shipping \$5 40 to \$5 60; butchers and Philadelphia \$5 00 to \$5 25; pigs \$5 00 to \$5 25; and these declines the market closed steady. Representative sales:

18.....	208	\$5 35
13.....	186	\$5 40
61.....	230	\$5 25
52.....	198	\$5 50
43.....	199	\$5 45
55.....	258	\$5 45
37.....	284	\$5 60
33.....	346	\$5 25
36.....	188	\$5 20
101 native sheep.....	92	\$4 10
72 native sheep.....	93	\$4 00
80 native sheep.....	100	\$4 25
20 native sheep.....	110	\$4 30
14 native sheep.....	97	\$3 90
75 native sheep.....	92	\$3 50
110 native sheep.....	92	\$3 50
10 native sheep.....	72	\$3 75
146 native sheep.....	69	\$2 75
25 native sheep.....	72	\$2 50
35 native sheep.....	72	\$2 50

TUESDAY, June 12, 1883, 3 p.m.

**CATTLE**—Market for shipping cattle slow at unchanged prices under light receipts. Good butchers cattle scarce and market ruled fairly active to extent of supply, but green butchers stuff and old cows slow and weak.

There was a moderate inquiry for native stockers at a lower range of prices. Good to choice fat Texas and Indian cattle selling fairly active, but thin to fair-fleshed not wanted, and it was uphill work to dispose of them at a decent price. Representative sales:

16 native cows.....	902	\$4 00
21 grass Texas.....	846	4 25
20 grass Texas.....	865	4 35
19 native butchers.....	1023	5 35
20 native butchers.....	1080	5 45
17 southwest steers.....	915	4 40
20 southwest steers.....	807	4 70
30 native butchers.....	1080	5 45
19 native butchers.....	983	5 00
19 native butchers.....	980	5 00
20 grass Texas.....	1080	4 00
15 native cows.....	1067	4 10
20 grass Texas.....	1017	4 10
10 native steers.....	1103	4 10
115 native steers.....	1439	5 30
15 native steers.....	1298	5 30
20 native steers.....	1198	5 30
21 grass Texas.....	923	4 30
22 grass Texas.....	843	3 70

**HOGS**—Butchers, Philadelphia, and Yorkers, sold early at Monday's range of prices under light receipts, but the mixed grades ruled dull and weak. Barely enough light hogs here to supply demand. The market closed weak on all grades. We quote: Butchers and Philadelphia \$5 00 to \$5 25; fair to good packing \$5 00 to \$5 25; fat packing \$5 00 to \$5 25; fat pigs \$5 00 to \$5 25; stockers \$4 50 to \$5 25. Representative sales:

29.....	146	\$5 10
43.....	191	\$5 20
40.....	184	\$5 50
32.....	272	\$5 70
15.....	224	\$5 30
35.....	178	\$5 20
17.....	191	\$5 65
41.....	220	\$5 35
19.....	230	\$5 85

**SHEEP**—Market weak and irregular on all grades. Sales: 79 av 110 at \$4 00.

49.....	79	\$2 50
129.....	10	\$3 10
66.....	37	\$3 30
30.....	37	\$3 25
412.....	37	\$3 25

**CATTLE**—Receipts were light. Inquiry for shipping grades was limited, but market was steady at Friday's prices—possibly a shade stronger under light receipts. Butchers cattle sold higher than at the close of last week under light receipts, not enough here to supply the demand. Native stock cattle dull and weak. Representative sales:

27 native heifers.....	982	\$4 35
15 native butchers.....	1045	5 25
23 native butchers.....	1040	5 25
14 native steers.....	1093	5 40
13 native butchers.....	1093	5 40
11 native butchers.....	971	5 37
14 native cows.....	1067	4 10
11 native butchers.....	1067	4 10
20 Indian steers.....	863	4 35
30 Ark mixed.....	846	4 35
19 Ark mixed.....	846	4 35
20 grass Texas.....	720	4 10
18 mixed butchers.....	825	4 35
20 native steers.....	1114	5 35
44 grass Texas.....	732	3 50
20 native steers.....	1111	5 37
27 native steers.....	1111	5 37
19 native steers.....	1130	5 50
20 native steers.....	1138	5 50
19 native steers.....	1138	5 50
15 native steers.....	1138	5 50
20 native steers.....	1138	5 50

54 native steers.....	1384	5 70
30 native steers.....	1344	5 80
19 native steers.....	1325	5 65
22 grass Texas.....	783	3 55

**HOGS**—Market was fairly active but a shade easier than at the close of last week. (Course hogs and piggy hogs hard to sell at decent prices. Choice butchers grades were scarce, the light supply sold active and strong. Pens were well cleared early. We now quote: Butchers and Philadelphia \$5 70 to \$5 85; fair to good packing \$5 40 to \$5 70—coarse ends \$5 00 to \$5 35; Yorkers \$5 50 to \$5 65. Fat pigs \$5 50 to \$5 60. Stockers \$4 50 to \$5 25. Representative sales:

13.....	227	\$5 75
115.....	223	\$5 70
30.....	274	\$5 80
53.....	236	\$5 80
29.....	207	\$5 85
20.....	110	\$5 50
20.....	110	\$5 50
18.....	181	\$5 75
62.....	241	\$5 80

**SHEEP**—Market 25c lower than at the close of last week and dull. Sales:

159.....	81	\$3 40
142.....	82	2 75
125.....	108	4 12 1/2
116.....	80	3 00
13.....	77	3 00

FRIDAY, June 8, 1883, 2 p.m.

**CATTLE**—Market for shipping cattle about steady and pens cleared. This week the market ruled irregular, prime steers selling 25c to 35c lower. Cattle that have been on grass and corn have felt the depression more than those that have been confined to the feed lots, and sold slow at declines of 35c to 45c. Choice butchers cattle in sympathy with prime steers, but the common, more especially old cows, lost their grip and were tending downward. Good cattle of all description weak, and cornfed cattle appear to be about steady at the declines noted. Representative sales:

24 native steers.....	1017	\$5 35
13 Indian steers.....	902	5 00
13 native steers.....	1017	5 15
15 native butchers.....	1017	5 15
37 native steers.....	1341	5 35
14 native steers.....	1091	5 00
34 native steers.....	1177	5 30
33 Indian steers.....	846	4 50
23 grass Indians.....	844	4 50
42 native steers.....	1442	5 75
42 Texas steers.....	960	4 50
56 native steers.....	1385	5 65

**HOGS**—Market was active, a shade stronger on heavy, and 5c to 10c higher on Yorkers. We now quote: Butchers and Philadelphia \$5 75 to \$5 90; fair to good packing \$5 00 to \$5 60; coarse ends \$5 00 to \$5 30; Yorkers \$5 50 to \$5 70; fat pigs \$5 50 to \$5 60; stockers \$4 50 to \$5 25. Representative sales:

24.....	194	\$5 65
45.....	174	\$5 65
36.....	208	\$5 65
30.....	207	\$5 65
81.....	191	\$5 30
21.....	217	\$5 70
16.....	205	\$5 65
11.....	234	\$5 50
13.....	180	\$5 30

**SHEEP**—Market weak and slow. Sales:

57 av 75 at \$2 50; 15 av 101 at \$3 50; 120 av 72 at \$2 75. We quote choice to fancy at \$4 25 to \$4 50; good \$3 75 to \$4 25; fair \$3 00 to \$3 50. Offerings were sold at \$2 00 to \$2 50, and feeders at \$2 50 to \$3 25.
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THURSDAY, June 7, 1883, 3 p.m.

**CATTLE**—Receipts heavy. Market slow, about 10c easier on prime, and 15c lower on greenish and butchers. Representative sales:

15 native butchers.....	868	\$5 12
23 grass Indians.....	892	4 75
17 Indian steers.....	892	4 75
34 native butchers.....	983	5 00
27 native butchers.....	980	5 00
18 native steers.....	1043	5 15
19 Indian steers.....	1092	5 40
18 native steers.....	1012	5 40
18 native steers.....	987	5 40
14 native steers.....	1104	5 15
16 native steers.....	1240	5 37
30 native steers.....	1048	5 12
33 native steers.....	1048	5 12
20 native steers.....	1261	5 50
23 native steers.....	1152	5 45
37 native steers.....	1293	5 60
14 native steers.....	935	4 50
34 native steers.....	1223	5 75
32 native steers.....	1204	5 50
17 native steers.....	984	4 25
17 native steers.....	1225	5 62
23 Texas mixed.....	787	3 25
17 native steers.....	1225	5 62
18 native steers.....	1138	5 37

**SHEEP**—Market weak and slow. Sales:

202 Texas av 92 at \$3 75; 100 Texas av 88 at \$3 75; 230 Texas av 92 at \$4 25.
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**GENERAL MARKET.**

**FLOUR**—Was dull, weak and lower to sell.

GENERAL MARKET.

**FLOUR**—Was dull, weak and lower to sell; few orders on the market. The South end of the market was well stocked up. Sales reported on 'Change included only 2,000 barrels. We quote 2nd hands, west side delivery, in following limits—higher—\$3 85; X \$3 85; XXX \$4 30; Family \$5 00; Choice \$5 50; Fancy \$5 85; Patent \$7 40.

**WHEAT**—Had a decidedly lower market value all round, from opening to close, though futures closed at prices intermediate of the range of the day, yet at a sharp decline. Other markets of influence were off, and this in conjunction with a clear bright day affected views here with decline. There was an order demand for No. 2 red winter; there was little done in any other grade. Futures were more or less unsettled. No. 2 red winter with decline at 15c. Corn accompanied wheat in a decline, and without any recovery, closing cash and future at 12c. The lowest price of the day, and sharply below Saturday, and the final market for futures was dull but steady at the prices established. There was an active and considerable movement in No. 2 mixed cash, and a very good milling and order demand for No. 2 white-mixed, but rejected was dull. Offerings were poor in quality and little was done for that reason. No. 2 mixed cash 50c; No. 2 white-mixed cash, 51c.

**OATS**—Dull and lower. No. 2 cash 40c.

**WOOL**—Receipts lighter and current offerings small, though considerable stock here in lot quotations. A healthier tone pervaded the general market; the better grades, in good demand, scant supply and firm; and poorer stuff, though easy in price, was readily sold at market rates. We quote: Pulley-washed—choice at 35c, fair at 32c, dingy and low at 25c; unwashed—choice bright to medium at 24c, fair to good do at 21c, 4 medium mixed at 22c, 17 medium at 23c.

**HAY**—Market steadier and demand better on local accounts, but shipping and export demand light. Sales: E. 6c cars prime timothy at \$11, 2 strictly prime at \$12, 2 choice at \$13, 1 1/2 choice at \$15; this 2c cars prairie at \$7, 1 choice do at \$8, 1 1/2 choice do at \$10, 2 prime mixed timothy at \$11, 2

prime timothy at \$12, 4 strictly prime at \$13, 1 at \$13 50, 2 choice at \$14; on levee—30 bales timothy at \$12 50, 6 choice at \$13 50, 120 do at \$14.

**HEMP**—In demand; scarce. Undressed \$75 @100 per ton; dressed at \$75 @75c @ 75c; shorts \$5 @50c; hatched tow \$75 @80 per ton; break tow \$5 @50.

**HIGHWINE**—Steady at \$1 14. 147 bbls. **LEAD**—Steady and quiet at \$4 12 1/2 to \$4 15 for refined. Hard scarce—salable at \$10 to \$12 1/2. Sale 1 car chemical (hard) at \$4 12 1/2. **BUTTER**—Receipts 7,588 lbs. Quiet, with no change to note in the general tone of the market. Quote: Choice to fancy creamery 18c @19c to 20c for selections; seconds at best dairy rates; dairy at 14c @15c for choice to fancy, and 16c for selections in a small way; fair to good 10c @12c; common 8c @10c. Country packed dead dull, and almost unsalable, and market overstocked with common; quote selected at 7c @8c, fair 5c @6c, and low-grade at 4c.

**CHEESE**—Quiet. Prime to choice full stock 12c @14c; choice part skim 8c @9c; inferior 2 @6c. **EUGES**—Receipts 475 pkgs. Firmer, and in brisk request at 14c.

**LIVE POULTRY**—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Old chickens—cocks \$7 @8, hens \$6 @7, ducks \$5 @6, geese \$4 @5, small and scrubby \$1 @2; fair sized \$2 @2 50, and large \$2 50 @3.

**OLD POTATOES**—Lower and dull; offerings large and small. All kinds showed a decline, save choice straight peachblow—latter steady. We quote: Choice—Burbank at 75c @80c, peachblow 75c @80c; other varieties in small quantities at 50c @55c; snowflake 60c @65c; other varieties in proportion—damaged, inferior, etc., less. Sales: 160 sbs mixed at \$40c, 51 mixed at 60c, 17 victor and 200 various and 21 peerless at 60c, 43 sbs (mainly burbank) at 75c, 160 sbs peerless and snowflake and burbank also at 70c, 42 peerless and peachblow at 75c, 20 do and do at 70c, 60 and 17 peachblow at 80c.

**NEW POTATOES**—More plentiful and lower. Sales: 6 sbs bulk Mobile at \$1 per bushel, 10 sbs (small) bbls at \$2 per bbl, 16 bbls inferior at \$2 00, 24 at \$3, 60 at \$3 10, 30 do (Memphis) at \$3 50, 42 and 25 (do) at \$3 25.

**NEW ONIONS**—Steady but quiet, with sale 50 sbs at \$2 25 per sack; quotable at \$4 50 @4 75 in bulk.

**CABBAGE**—Alabama and Louisiana stock arriving in unmercantable condition all badly damaged and unfit for use—no price quotable. Choice Tennessee sold fairly at \$4 @ 5c rate and home grown at \$2 per bbl. **POTATOES**—Receipts liberal from Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas and a large part of offerings speckled and damaged. Prices lower and only choice large and sound fruit wanted—this kind in fair demand. Sales of sound were mainly at 75c @1 1/2 per box for good to choice; damaged and speckled have no value, selling anywhere from 10c to 65c @ 1/2 per box.

**PLUMS**—In light receipt. Choice sound wildcats sold at \$1 50 @ 1 75 per box; Chickasaw at 50c @60c @ 1/2 per box and 1 1/2 @ 6c a case.

**CHERRIES**—Firmer. Consignments in good order sell at \$2 25 @ 2 50 per gal case; home-grown at \$1 75 @ 2 gal dry or loose.

**STRAWBERRIES**—Home-grown receipt moderate, but condition of stock and weather soft and rather poor on account of late rains in this section. No abatement to the demand for choice stock, on which prices remain firm. Sales in shipping order at \$2 50 @ 3 per bushel, and 22 @ 2 50 @ 3 gal case.

**RASPBERRIES**—In fair request. Choice sound red sold at \$2 50 @ 3 gal case (Saturday's receipts at \$2 25 @ 3 gal case (Saturday's receipts at \$2 25 @ 3 gal case (Saturday's receipts at \$2 25 @ 3 gal case).

**WHOLEBERRIES**—Slow at \$2 50 @ 2 75 @ 3 gal case, according to condition. **BLACKBERRIES**—Scarce. Quotable at \$2 to \$4 @ 3 gal case, according to condition. **GOOSEBERRIES**—Dull at \$2 50 @ 3 per bushel. **DRIED FRUIT**—Scarce and firm; ready sale. Apples quotable at \$1 50 @ 1 75 for prime, 8c for fair and 7c to 7 1/2 for dark; peaches at 6c to 7c; wormy and very dark fruit less. Light sales at quotations.

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